

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. VIII No 50

GETTYSBURG SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18 1909

PRICE TWO CENTS

Our Christmas

Advertisement

will be found on the last page of this paper

It's interesting. Turn the paper over and read it

Eckert's, Store

"On the square"

At The Walter Theatre To-Night

A TROUBLE KISS

An Amusing Drama

DOPEHEAD GLANSY

The laugh starts when he gives up the Fruit Business and wrecks his banana cart and becomes a baseball fan. He doesn't even want to wait his turn to buy a ticket. Over the fence he goes and then the fun begins.

THE LOVE HUNTER

One of those magic feature pictures which is welcomed by everyone. The Love Hunter proves that love will mount all obstacles and proves his cure by binding together a beautiful young girl and her sturdy lover.

Illustrated Song—IF I HAD A THOUSAND LIVES TO LIVE

Don't fail to see **CAROLINA** Monday, Dec. 20.

Prices 25, 35 and 50 cts

Seats on sale at Huber's Drug Store

For The Man

As young as he looks and for the man as young as he feels—there's Vigor, Swing, Sprint and "Go" in the clothing we make.

Not rampant in color, nor freakish in cut, but tasteful, rich and right, snapping with style and distinction. You'll appreciate the value of fabrics, and tailoring that tells in perfect shape, long wear and satisfaction.

J. D. Lippy, Tailor.

WIZARD THEATRE

Owing to receiving the shipment too late we are unable to announce the subjects. The usual good show may be expected.

Two Reels and Illustrated Song

LAUNDRY

left at Eckert's Store or Kalbfleisch's

cigar store will receive

prompt attention

Gettysburg Steam Laundry

Cremer The Florist

will have a fine line of

blooming plants, ferns etc.

suitable for Xmas gifts fresh from the greenhouse from Monday on.

Fancy Shades

We have the largest line of fine Domes and Art shades in the town. Visit our store and be convinced.

Gettysburg Gas Co.

Fine holly, holly wreaths and all kinds of Xmas greens at Cremer's.

Fine holly, holly wreaths and all kinds of Xmas greens at Cremer's.

SPECIAL this week—Popular black furs in muffs and neck pieces. Special prices at Dougherty & Hartley's.

Eat Zeigler's Bread.

FOR SALE—Property No. 200 Steinwehr avenue. Apply to J. A. Patterson.

FOR RENT: six room house on York street. Apply Martin Winter.

Just arrived 40 head, well bred Durham sters. Weight 600 pounds. For sale by C. H. Walter, Fairfield.

IRISH TOM IS AGAIN IN JAIL

Well Known Son of Erin Makes Night Hideous and as a Result Resides in Town Lock-up for a Few Days.

"Irish Tom," the mad dog hero and erstwhile resident of the Adams County jail has, for the past few days, been occupying a portion of the borough lock-up, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Tom was released from the County Jail some time ago, where he was serving sentence for begging. Before he left the prison he remarked that he would likely be back for butchering season and after a few weeks stay in other parts he returned to Gettysburg.

His old tactics were used again, it is said, and it was but a short time before he had sufficient money in his clothes to warrant an introduction to John Barleycorn. The inevitable followed. The big Irishman started to make himself generally obnoxious and the police promptly told him he was under arrest.

From his demeanor nothing could have pleased him more than this announcement. Officer O'Riley grasped him by the arm and told him to "come along."

"Never mind about holding me," said Tom, "I know where we are going and you won't have any trouble landing me there."

When the lock-up was reached the prisoner said to his captors, "Now open the door."

This being done the man, who claims Harrisburg as his home but Gettysburg as his residence, walked joyfully in and proceeded to make himself comfortable. He has been happy ever since, it is said, and may continue so for a while as the officers have not yet decided whether or not to bring action against him.

TO RURAL ROUTE PATRONS

Postmaster McIlhenny has received the following communication from Fourth Assistant Postmaster DeGraw:

"From a recent count by rural carriers in one of the counties in the State of New York of coins deposited by patrons in their boxes for the purchase of stamp supplies, it was found that each carrier in the county was collecting an average of 115 one cent coins each week. This average applied to all the routes in operation throughout the country would give the enormous total of about 300,000,000 one cent coins.

"As most of these coins are deposited loose in boxes, it is desirable that you and the rural carriers, in a tactful and polite way, put forth your best efforts to induce patrons to provide themselves with stamp supplies in advance of their needs, and to equip their boxes with suitable coin holding receptacles. It should be explained to patrons that the picking of loose coins from boxes not only results in needless hardship and suffering to carriers in winter, delays the delivery and collection of the mails, but frequently results in actual money loss to the carriers, for if, in collecting coins from boxes, they drop them into the snow or on the ground without recovery, they are required to replace the amount out of their own funds."

GAME WARDEN COMING

Says the Chambersburg Public Opinion:

"Special Game Warden, P. F. McGarvey has been directed by Chief Game Protector, Joseph Kalbfleisch, to proceed to Adams county and enter suit there against some hunters who shot a rabbit on Sunday and, therefore, illegally.

"It is announced that the half dozen or so men who were in the party that killed a doe at Caledonia park, during the open season, will be proceeded against, either here or in Waynesboro. It is said the names of all are known."

TO HAVE SALE

W. B. Heller, of Biglerville, will hold his postponed cattle sale on Thursday, December 23.

WANTED—Lady distributor in Gettysburg. Dr. W. S. Burkhardt, Cincinnati, O.

Buy loose olives at Zinn's store—you get more for your money.

FINE PLAY BY HOME TALENT

Gettysburg High School Alumni Association Members Present Best Play in History of the Organization.

Excelling all previous performances the High School Alumni Dramatic Association scored a big hit with a large audience in Walter's Theatre on Friday evening when they presented "The Counterfeiters." The cast was uniformly good and to single out any individual would be exceedingly unfair to the remainder.

Earl Diehl made his first appearance in Gettysburg theatricals as John Earle, a bank clerk. His interpretation of the part was excellent and his initial appearance was a success.

Calvin Gilbert, an old favorite in Gettysburg's home talent exhibitions, was up to his usual standard.

Calvin Hartman, as Patsy Finnegan, whose one desire was to become a member of the police force, created much amusement and he acted his part decidedly well.

Raymond Dilfield, "one of the gang," was killed in the first act and had no chance to show his well recognized ability.

One of the decided hits of the evening was the work of Miss Marian Blocher as a newsboy. It was the first time Miss Blocher has taken part in a play of this kind and she was most excellent in the part which was quite difficult.

Maurice Baker, who will be remembered as the doctor in "Crawford's Claim" was there with his customary ability and added considerably to the strength of the cast.

Amos Musselman was another to make his debut as a follower of the foot lights and he portrayed the character of the typical farmer to the entire satisfaction of all present.

John Blocher and Harold Spangler had minor parts but played them well as did those who took the silent parts of policemen and counterfeiters.

Miss Nell Weaver, of "Snowball" fame, filled the part of "Edith Norwood" with her accustomed skill.

Mrs. R. E. Zinn, whose previous appearances have demonstrated her ability along lines theatre, added to this reputation by her work on Friday evening.

All in all it was hard to pick a flaw in the cast and with the excellent stage settings, which deserve special comment, the show was a credit to all who were in any way connected with it.

ON LONG DRIVE

Traveling in an old fashioned "Prairie schooner" C. F. Wise passed through here today driving from Littleton, North Carolina, to Boiling Springs. He has been on the road 14 days and covered over 400 miles. The trip was made by way of Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Washington and Westminster. Mr. Wise will make his home at Boiling Springs where he resided until about two years ago when he moved to Littleton, making the trip in the same way and using the same horses.

He is accompanied by Jay Bobbet, a resident of the North Carolina town.

FIRST DAILY MAIL

According to an old Baltimore county newspaper, published Jan. 1, 1851, on January 1, 1851, the first daily mail between Baltimore, Reisterstown, Westminster, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Gettysburg, Littleton and all other intermediate points between Baltimore and Gettysburg, was established. This must have been a very important happening, considering the fact that mails once or twice a week, were the rule, up to even a much later date, at many offices throughout this county.

YOUNG MAN HONORED

York Springs, Dec. 18—Myrl S. Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Myers, of Mechanicsburg, formerly of York Springs, who has been in Peking, China, learning the Chinese language and customs, has been appointed deputy consul general of the United States at that place. The young man is a graduate of Dickinson college. Mr. Myers was proprietor of a York Springs hotel seven or eight years ago.

LAST SESSION OF CONVENTION

Fruit Growers Complete Work of Annual Convention which Proved Profitable, Practical and Enjoyable.

At Friday afternoon's session of the Fruit Growers' convention at Bendersville the president of the Association, Robert M. Eldon, was in the chair for the first time. The address of the afternoon was made by Charles E. Bassett, of Fennville, Michigan, whose subject was "Practical Principles of Profitable Peach Production."

He said that most peach growers go into the business for the money to be got from it but said that success depends largely upon the orchardist's love of the work. The grower who can produce the peach with size, quality and quantity is the one who will achieve success. The orchard should be planted on high ground with plenty of water and air drainage. Mr. Bassett said that in his mind the kind of soil made little difference as he had seven kinds in his orchards, all of which yielded practically the same results.

The speaker advised preparing the soil first and then planting the trees, saying that the reverse order was like having people sit down to a table and then preparing the meal. The trees should be cultivated early in the Spring and a Summer growing crop planted so as to take the moisture, allowing the wood of the trees to harden for the Winter. Pruning and thinning should be done every year, the pruning being started the first year. A big root system with the head cut back was advised. The pests were spoken of, little peach and yellows to the cured by cutting out, leaf curl by spray, lacanium by lime-sulphur spray and borer dug out.

The Fruit Committee reported success in all the orchards not specializing on individual growers. At a business session the measures now before the legislature were endorsed.

The convention closed Friday evening with an excellent recital by Miss Bertha Herring assisted by the Gettysburg College Quartet.

The addresses proved very instructive and practical throughout and the convention was a decided success.

MRS. MONROE PROTECTED

Governor Stuart on Friday refused the application for extradition papers to bring Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe from Washington, D. C., to Reading, to stand trial on the charge of involuntary manslaughter growing out of the Boyertown opera house horror of 1907.

Mrs. Monroe is well known in Gettysburg where several of her entertainments have been given. The application for the papers was made almost a year ago and since that time the governor has been inquiring into the connection of Mrs. Monroe with the disaster. She was the proprietor of the moving picture exhibition which was being given when the fire occurred. Before the Berks county authorities asked for extradition papers protests were made in behalf of a number of Lutheran churches and by individuals who did not think that Mrs. Monroe was responsible in any way.

The governor gave no reasons for his refusal of the application and left for Philadelphia as soon as the announcement was made of his action.

Notice of the refusal will be sent to the authorities of Berks county, where the indictment was found charging Mrs. Monroe with involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of 170 persons.

TRACTION ENGINE KILLS MAN

Richard Arnold, of Woolery's district, Carroll County, Md., was run over by a traction engine Thursday and killed.

The engine belonged to William Arnold and Richard was employed in operating it. The accident occurred near Eastview, about six miles from Westminster, on a road leading from the Deer Park west to the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike, near Reese. Arnold was walking beside the engine, when he slipped and fell under it, the wheels of the ponderous machine running lengthwise up one leg and over his body.

He was 30 years old and is survived by his widow and six or seven small children.

The Red Cross Christmas stamps are on sale at G. W. Weaver and Son.

ARTIFICIAL MOON FURNISHED LIGHT

College Fraternity Introduces Enjoyable Feature at Dance when Couples Walize in the Light of Artificial Moon.

Dancing by the light of an artificial moon was one of the features of a most enjoyable affair given by the local chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity in the Eagle Hotel on Friday evening. The dance was held in the dining room of the hotel and for two of the numbers all of the lights were turned out and a large artificial moon at one end of the room shone forth, the dancers waltzing in its bewitching light.

The dance was opened with a grand march led by Adam Hazlett and Miss Rachael Skelly and by Arthur Hunger and Miss Katharine Duncan. The program consisted principally of waltzes and two steps with one or two "Paul Jones."

The patronesses were, Mrs. Charles S. Duncan, Mrs. J. H. Huber, Mrs. Paul A. Martin, Mrs. Wm. Arch McClean, Mrs. Andrew Potts, Mrs. J. K. Robb, Mrs. Daniel A. Skelly, Mrs. G. D. Stahley.

The guests were Miss Rinn, of Philadelphia; Miss Day, of Millersburg; Miss Miller, of Harrisburg; Misses Edna Tudor, Frances Sheely, Mary Slaybaugh, Rachael Skelly, Bernadette Thomas, Blanche Kiinger, Louise Duncan, Katharine Duncan, Frances Fritchey, Mary Kohler, Elleta Spangler, Frances McClean, Nellie Weaver, Elizabeth Van Cleve, Martha Dickson and Helen Kendlehart.

The Germania Orchestra, of Carlisle, furnished the music.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

Sunday School at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 and 7:00, by Bishop Albert Hollinger.

UNITED BRETHREN

Sabbath School, 9:30; Junior Society, 2:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:00; Preaching, 7:00, subject: "Our Outlook."

TRINITY REFORMED

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m.; church service, 10:30 a. m.; text, St. John 1:19, subject, "An Urgent Question and a Ready Answer;" church service 7:00 p. m.

CATHOLIC

Low mass 7:30; Sunday School 9:00; high mass 10:00; baptisms 3:00; sodality 6:30; vespers and benediction 7:00.

METHODIST

Preaching at 10:30 Sunday morning; Sunday School at 1:30 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:00. A cordial invitation to all services. L. Dow Ott, minister.

COLLEGE LUTHERAN

Morning church service 10:30; Sunday School 1:30; Christian Endeavor 6:00; evening church service 7:00.

ASBURY CHURCH

Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Morning lesson, "Messianic Psalm 72." Evening subject, "Christ's Secret of Happiness." Matt. 53:11. Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Steward's rally after evening sermon. All are welcome. W. W. Mayle, pastor.

WASHINGTON ST. A. M. E.

Services will be conducted at St. Paul A. M. E. Zion church tomorrow by the pastor, Rev. W. T. Beck. Services 10:30 and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "The Plants of Renewal." Christmas exercises on the night of Dec. 25th. A cordial invitation to all.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Moore, of Denver, Colorado, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Parsons.

Ward Alleman, of Littlestown, spent the past few days with town and college friends.

Miss Louise Duncan has returned from Washington to spend the holidays at her home on Lincoln avenue.

Miss Margaret Koser has returned to her home in Biglerville from Sweet Briar, Virginia, to spend the Christmas holidays.

W. B. Heller, of Biglerville, was a business visitor in Gettysburg today.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XVI.—Feeding Beef Cattle.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture," "Making Money on
the Farm," Etc.

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THERE are two general methods of making beef. The first consists in crowding the calves from birth until they are about eighteen months of age, when they are marketed as baby beef. The other method is to buy up young stuff, feed it for a few months and sell it for what it will bring. The bulk of these feeders is bought in the fall as two-year-olds and fed through the winter. Some are bought as yearlings and kept a year on rough feed and pasture before they are put into the feed lot.

Baby Beef.
With the lessening size of the ranges and consequent smaller supply of western feeders, it is becoming more necessary for the farmer to raise his own cattle. Where this is done it will usually be most profitable to sell them as baby beef, thus avoiding the expense of keeping them until three years old. Good dual purpose cows are usually used to produce baby beef animals, since it is too often a losing proposition to keep a cow a year for the calf alone. Where the calves are being raised for breeding purposes and



FIG. XXX.—GOOD HEREFORD STEER.

sell for a substantial advance over market prices they may be allowed to run with their mothers and live on new milk. This is too expensive a feed for beef calves, however. As soon as the calf is a week old it should be gradually changed from whole to skim milk, according to the plan given in article 8. As soon as possible the calves should be taught to eat shelled corn, with perhaps a few oats mixed with it. With clover or alfalfa for roughage, shelled corn alone does very well. The calves should be given all the rough feed they will eat, as by developing a large capacity when young greater gains can be obtained later.

From the standpoint of milk production it is best to have the calves come in the fall, but if cheap gains on the calves is the main point sought spring calving is preferable. In this way the calves will have to be kept through but one winter, and two summers of cheap gains on grass can be obtained. If the calves come in the spring they should be turned on grass as soon as possible. A shady pasture, with an occasional spraying for flies when they are bad, will add to the gains. Some grain should be fed all summer, the amount being controlled largely by the price. Heavy grain feeding increases the rate of gain, but adds to the cost. Grain feeding should continue throughout the winter, with the addition of plenty of clover or alfalfa hay and a little silage or roots, if such feed can be had.

One of the best ways to feed to corn at this time is to snap it and run it through a slicer. There is a freshness about snapped corn that makes the cattle relish it a great deal more than they do corn that has been husked. The feeding value of the husks amounts to considerable too. A little oil or cottonseed meal added to the ration will cheapen the cost of gain if corn is high in price. The most rapid gains are made where alfalfa or clover forms the only roughage, fed at the rate of about three pounds of hay to one of corn. Adding a little cheaper roughage reduces the cost of gain, however. Part of the clover may be replaced to advantage by silage.

The feed given should be liberal, as calves tend to grow rather than to fatten. This tendency is especially evident in calves of "scrub" ancestry. The feeder should endeavor to make them grow and fatten at the same time, never losing the "calf fat." During the early part of the second summer, while the grass is at its best, the grain feeding may slacken somewhat, but should be increased again after a month or so until the calves are getting all they will clean up. The proper time to market will depend largely upon the price and the finish of the cattle. A little extra finish adds considerably to the price.

In experiments that have been carried on to determine the relative cost of gains it has been found that gains can be put on yearlings from 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than on two-year-olds. Objection is sometimes made to baby beef raising on the ground that the cheap roughage, such as cornstalks and straw, cannot be disposed of in this way. This is true, but the cows will use a large part of this feed, and the rest can be turned into bedding and used to swell the size of the measure pile. There are some advantages

in feeding older cattle, however. They gain faster and more uniformly and put on a better finish.

Feeding Older Cattle.

Where two-year-olds are to be fed they must usually be purchased. Occasionally a few can be picked up in the neighborhood, but if any number are wanted they will have to be bought on the general market. In order to make a profit in feeding there must be a margin between the cost of feeders and the selling price of fat animals. It the fat steer sells for \$1 a hundred-weight more than he was bought for, each hundred pounds of his original weight has been increased in value \$1. It is in this way that most of the profit in feeding is obtained.

Buying feeding cattle right is one of the most important factors to success in the cattle business. Large cattle can be safely purchased on a narrower margin than lighter ones, since there is more weight to be increased in value. For instance, a margin of \$1 on a 700 pound steer would mean an increase in value of \$7. On a 1,200 pound steer the margin would need to be only 60 cents to produce the same amount. Another general principle is that the lower the price at which the feeders are bought the greater must be the margin. Of course the margin in any case can be only estimated, since the selling price cannot be foretold to a certainty in advance.

In selecting feeder steers there are a number of points to be kept in mind. One of the most important of these is uniformity. A bunch of steers that are uniform as to size and quality will feed better together and bring a better price when fattened. The feeders should come as near the beef type as possible—short face and neck, deep body, well sprung ribs, broad back, straight top and under line, long rump, fairly short legs. The steer with a sway back or flat ribs should be avoided. A sway back will never become thickly covered with flesh, and a narrow one cannot carry as much meat as a wide one. Since this is where the highest priced meat is found, this point will be an important one. In addition to this, the steers should have good constitution and large digestive capacity without being paunchy. Too large a paunch lessens the percentage of dressed beef that the animal will kill out, while a steer that is "tucked up" in the flank will never make good gains. If any of the cattle have horns they should be deborned at once after getting them home.

The usual method of getting cattle on feed is to hurry the process as much as possible, getting them on full feed within fifteen to thirty days from the time they were first put into the feed lot. Where the cattle are to be on feed but a short time, say ninety days, this is undoubtedly the best method. It is not economical, however. Larger amounts of grain will be used with less roughage. The gains grow smaller toward the end of the feeding period, as the cattle begin to tire of the heavy rations. Where this plan is followed the safest plan is to chaff the hay with a feed cutter and mix the grain with it. Some oilmeal should be used to balance the corn.

A more profitable plan usually is to start in more slowly, taking as long as sixty days to get the cattle on full feed. The main feed during this preliminary period and much of the later period as well may be snapped corn. Considerable silage may be fed to advantage during the first part of the feeding period. If fed silage during the finishing period they will not smooth up as well, ship as well or sell as well.

This plan of using a lighter grain ration and a longer feeding period produces cheaper gains down to a certain point. By the end of sixty days the cattle should be on full feed and should receive nearly all they will clean up from that time on. They are in better shape to stand crowding than if they had been pushed from the start and will continue to make satisfactory gains up to the end of the feeding period. Some oil or cottonseed meal should be given during the last thirty days, as it not only cheapens the cost of gains, but also adds to the finish. Where there are hogs following cattle, grinding feed will seldom pay, with the possible exception of the last two or three weeks.

Experiments in feeding for a long period compared as to profits with feeding for a short period have shown that if roughage be relatively more plentiful and cheaper than meal then the "long feed" is the more profitable.



FIG. XXXI.—GOOD ANGUS STEER.

but where meal is plentiful and roughage scarce then the "short feed" is likely to be more profitable.

Experiments in feeding lots of an inferior class of steer in comparison with lots of a superior class of steer go to show that the superior class give greater returns for feed fed, make greater gains in a given time and sell for a higher price than do the inferior class.

Feeding steers twice a day rather than more frequently has been found advisable. Feeding a succulent ration has been found to be cheaper and more wholesome than an all dry feed ration. Mixing roughage and meal seems to give better results than feeding them separately.

THE UNKNOWN GUEST

By ANDREW C. EWING.

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It was in the early days in California, when Fremont, "the Pathfinder," became a hero from crossing those mountains which now may be traversed in a parlor car. But the route from Mexico was open, and numbers of Mexicans, including those newly emigrated from Spain, were moving northward and building homes in what was destined to become the Golden State. One of the Spaniards, Don Emilio Estillo, built himself a fine house in Santa Barbara. It was designed after a Roman villa, with a court and a fountain in the center.

California at that period partook of the olden time. Though a new country, it was inhabited by refined people of Spanish blood. At the same time it was infested by bandits, such as have existed in Spain for centuries. The leader of one of these gangs was Manuel Corello, a veritable Robin Hood. Like Robin, who is supposed to have been a nobleman, Corello was a gentleman, and, though he robbed the rich, he gave largely to the poor.

When Don Estillo's house was finished he opened it with a grand entertainment, at which all the distinguished families for miles around were present. It was a brilliant scene. In the patio, or court, within a circle of tropical plants, was a band of performers, who sang and played while the guests, seated by the dance, were seeking the cool air. Spanish social customs for the amusement of the guests have been adopted by the blue-bloods of California. Don Estillo's guests were provided with eggshells filled with silver or gold tinsel or perfume, which were broken over the heads of ladies whom the men wished to favor.

Among the men was one who attracted universal attention. He was young, very handsome and dressed in the picturesque Spanish costume. The guests asked one another who he was, but no one seemed to know. One of them asked the host, but Don Estillo said that he did not know the stranger and supposed he must have come with one of the guests. No one suggested that he had not come in accordance with the customs regulating invitations, for he was evidently a polished gentleman.

Since the stranger knew no one he was obliged to find partners in the dances by some pretext. He was very adroit, and the girls, instead of requiring introductions, were glad to receive his attentions without them. Donna Inez, daughter of the host, was the most favored and after one of the dances went out with the handsome stranger into the patio, where they took seats on a bench behind a gigantic palm. There they remained so long that the hostess, requiring her daughter's presence for some especial entertainment of her guests, sought her and led her away.

The dancing had ceased, and to strains of music the guests marched in to supper. They did not stand about eating the viands as in these days. Each one was seated. Just as they had all taken their seats a party of belated guests from Los Angeles arrived, among them Judge Antonio Bestamante. They came into the supper room, and the judge was assigned a seat opposite to the young stranger who had attracted so much attention and who had secured for his supper companion Donna Inez Estillo. No sooner did the judge look straight before him than his eyes became riveted on Donna Inez's cavalier. It was evident that Bestamante was moved by some powerful emotion. Rising, he called to the host seated at the head of the table and said:

"Will you honor me with an introduction to my vis-a-vis?"

Don Estillo, not knowing the man's name, looked confused.

The stranger rose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, far be it from me to compromise so charming a host as Don Estillo. He is not responsible for my presence here, for I came on my own invitation. He cannot introduce me, for he does not know my name. I am Manuel Corello."

As he uttered the last word he began to back toward the door. The moment he spoke his name many a face whitened and every man present rose to his feet. But all were excited, none of them armed, and there was no leader. Corello, as imperturbable as if he were dancing a minuet, drew a pistol and motioned all to be seated. Not one remained standing. "I ask pardon of the ladies," he said, "for displaying a weapon in their company, but it is unavoidable. There is \$10,000 on my head, and I'm sure you will excuse the only means I have of keeping it."

By this time he had backed to the door. As he slipped out Donna Inez, with hot cheeks and flashing eyes, threw something at him that struck the wall and rebounding, rattled on the floor. One of the guests picked it up and held it aloft. It was an immense diamond set in a circle of gold.

Some of the men rushed out after the bandit, but those upstairs heard the clatter of horse's hoofs and knew that he had gone free. Then each guest began to fumble for his or her valuables, but no one missed anything. The diamond thrown at Corello by Donna Inez had been slipped on her finger in the patio behind the palm and did not belong to any one of those present. The outlaw had doubtless intended it as a return for his entertainment. As soon as the excitement had quieted down the assemblage began to laugh at the indignant girl, who, finding she had been wooed by a bandit, could not refrain from displaying her irritation.

FEARED TOTAL LOSS OF HAIR

Scalp had been Sealy for Some Time
—After an Attack of Typhoid
Fever his Hair Began to Fall Out
by the Handful—Now It Is

THICKER THAN EVER THANKS TO CUTICURA

"About two years ago I was troubled with my head being sealy, like dandruff but heavier—although I wash my head once a week always. It never gave me any trouble such as itching or smarting and I never noticed any falling of the hair. But shortly after that I had an attack of typhoid fever and I was out of the hospital possibly two months when I first noticed the loss of hair, my scalp being still sealy. I started to use a dandruff cure to no effect whatever. And I used a quinine preparation quite freely which did no good either. Whether it was the effect of the fever or some scalp disease I don't know, but I had actually lost hope of saving any hair at all. I could brush it off my coat by the handful. It got so bad that I didn't need to comb it any more—in fact I was afraid to. My brother, who had used the Cuticura Remedies with satisfaction, advised me to try them. After using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and nearly a box of Cuticura Ointment, the change was surprising. My scalp is now clear and healthy as could be and my hair thicker than ever, whereas six months ago I had my mind made up to be bald in a short time. I will have a photograph taken later and send you one. William F. Steese, 5312 Broad St., Pittsburg, Penn., May 7 and 21, '09."

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Resolvent (liquid or pills), afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, sealy, crusty humors, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations and chafings of infancy and childhood, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (50c), Resolvent (50c), and Chocolate Purified Pills (25c) are sold throughout the world. Putzer Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 137 Columbus Ave., Boston. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

H. B. BENDER, Funeral Director

PROMPT SERVICE.
EITHER DAY OR NIGHT

Gettysburg, Pa.
Telephone Residence 1902 Arterial
Nos. Store 972 Cavity Embalming

THE BREATH OF CHRISTMAS

The magic breath of Christmas has cast a glow of beauty and color here. All our best efforts have never in previous years produced so splendid a showing of Christmas.

FURNITURE

It is simply out of the question for us to say what we have. Would be easier to say what we do not have.

The richness and beauty of this display will repay you for your visit, and nowhere can you find a more delightful selection of Christmas treasures.

We also have PICTURES, MIRRORS and SEWING MACHINES

H. B. BENDER,

The Homefurnisher

Balto. St., near Court House

The Great TAMPA BAY HOTEL

Fireproof)

Tampa, Florida

Management of David Lauber | Fifth Year

WINTER SEASON NOV. 24th. to APRIL 10th.

In the midst of a most wonderful tropical park. Climate ideal. Sunshine, flowers, music, tennis, boating, fishing, hunting, motoring, driving and diving. 1000 miles of dustless shell roads.

No Storms or Fogs on the West Coast.

Information and booklet for the asking.

Address Tampa Bay Hotel, or any Agent.
Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Ry
also Mallory, Savannah and Clyde S. S. Lines.

Only a few shopping days before Christmas

Consider yourself, consider the clerk, do your shopping early in the day, early in the season and secure choice of stock and better service.

Dougherty & Hartley's For Holiday Gifts

Handkerchiefs and Gloves

one of the most important features of our Holiday business is the large sale of Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Handkerchief as well as the Glove stock is prepared to meet almost all demands. No better assortment ever shown or better values found, than our present stock affords.

SCARF AND CHIFFON VEILS

Every woman loves these fluttery things. Every woman wants one, see the great variety we have, and at prices to meet the wants of all. Prices from 50c to \$1.75.

COLORS AND BLACK

WE SUGGEST A FEW

Gifts for Men

Umbrellas, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Leather goods, Comforts, Shirts, Suspenders, NECKWEAR and HOSIERY Boxed.

Gifts for Ladies

Dry Goods, Silks, White Goods for Waists, Furs, Coats, Silk Petticoats, Rugs, Leggings, Sweaters, Blankets, Comforts.

DOUGHERTY & HARTLEY

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY **F. E. TRIGG**
REGISTER, ROCKFORD, ILL.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

RAILROADS AND FARMING.

One of the hopeful aspects of the general agricultural situation of the country over is the interest which leading railroad officials are taking in the preaching of the gospel of a better type of agriculture. Very naturally this interest is traceable to the fact that with agriculture on a better footing and making an increased contribution to the wealth of the country business will be better in general and the transportation business in particular. But this interest is none the less commendable because it is partly selfish, for the benefits accruing will be first to agriculture and secondarily to transportation companies. President James J. Hill of the Great Northern has this year offered substantial prizes to those ranchmen in territory adjacent to his lines for the best exhibits of agricultural products, and these inducements have had a very beneficial effect in arousing interest in better crops. A few weeks ago in an address before the Railway Business association in New York city President W. C. Brown of the New York Central railroad stated his intention of recommending to the roads with which he was connected the purchase of farms to be operated as experimental tracts according to the most advanced methods of seed selection, fertilization and cultivation at the expense of the road, but under the direction of the agricultural college in the state in which the farm is located. It was his hope that this idea might be adopted by a majority of the roads of the country. Such farms would serve as object lessons in better farming and would tend to greatly increase the productivity of land and in so far increase its capacity to sustain and feed a growing population. This railroad president is on the right track, and it is to be hoped that his suggestions may be carried out in full. Better farming—the getting of more products from a given area without soil depletion—is the greatest single economic problem before the American people today, and too much thought can hardly be devoted to its solution.

FUEL ECONOMY AND FRESH AIR.

In latitudes where the severity of the winter months makes the heating of the house one of the chief problems there is quite a temptation to sacrifice fresh air in the attempt to reduce fuel cost to a minimum. But this is shortsighted economy, in which doctors' bills, a low physical tone and a general feeling of dunniness more than offset the fuel saved by shutting out a reasonable amount of fresh air. In the sleeping rooms especially should the windows be arranged so that there will be an abundance of pure and fresh air. If there is fear of catching cold from direct drafts an excellent plan is to tack a piece of cheesecloth to the window frame above the lower edge as it hangs down to the top of the window sash. With this arrangement when the upper sash is lowered the curtain is drawn tight and will shut out direct drafts, but will allow the fresh air to percolate through. Fresh air is absolutely necessary if the physical system is to be kept in proper condition, but especially should it be provided in abundance for growing children. In addition to the ventilation of sleeping rooms, as referred to, it is well at frequent intervals when the weather is not too cold to give the house a thorough airing from cellar to garret. Fresh air is to be had for nothing, and it should be utilized more than it is for its health giving properties.

A FINE HOG PASTURE PLAN.

A very successful Minnesota hog raiser has a plan in the care of his hogs which has given him excellent results and should contain a hint for hog raisers elsewhere. He believes in feeding the young pigs largely on rape and clover, finishing with corn afterward. He has never lost a pig from disease, and he attributes this largely to his hog pasture plan. He aims to have the area devoted to this twice as large as is needed at one time. He puts a fence through the middle and has one half in rape and clover and the other half in corn. The following season he reverses this and puts clover and rape where the corn was and corn where the hogs and clover were. The latter part of June he sows clover in the growing corn and follows with a light cultivation. He picks the corn in the fall and leaves the stalks standing. After the ground is well settled in the spring he turns in his hogs and sows three pounds of rape per acre. The hogs tramp the seed into the soil, and in a short time it is nicely started and makes feed by the time the clover is out of commission. If the rape gets too tall and tough he mows it off, which starts a luxuriant growth of succulent shoots. At the same time he has corn growing on the other side of the fence and sows clover the latter part of June, in this way repeating the process.

A THWARTED PLOT.

By LAURENCE FOSTER CHURCH.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

Not far from the close of the eighteenth century there lived in a small town in New Jersey—it is now a city—Raymond Doane, a man very much respected and of a peaceful disposition. His house stood near the main street or road, considerable grounds behind and on either side of it. On the lot next adjoining lived Samuel Whitford, who was Doane's antipode. If he but once conceived a grudge against any one he would pursue him to the bitter end. He quarreled with nearly every one in the town, and there was none to speak a good word for him but Raymond Doane, who always stood for peace and constantly endeavored to allay the prejudice against his neighbor.

But one day a horse of Doane's got into Whitford's premises and destroyed a lot of vegetables growing in the garden. Though Doane offered to make suitable reparation, Whitford would not be pacified. From that time he made the lives of Mr. Doane and his family miserable and went so far as to injure one of Doane's children be found on his grounds. This was too much even for the quiet Mr. Doane's patience. Meeting Whitford, he protested. Whitford attacked him, but Doane, being the better man, got him down and rubbed his nose in the dirt.

After this the Doanes expected worse treatment than before, but Whitford let them alone and finally surprised them by offering the olive branch. It was accepted, but without confidence.

Mr. Doane had a man doing unimportant jobs about his place named Silas Moore, who had received an injury in childhood which had impaired his intellect. One night Silas was heard screaming "Murder!" in the back of Mr. Doane's place. Doane got up and went out to see what was the matter. He found no one and went back to bed. Silas was not again seen in the town.

Mr. Doane reported what he had heard, and there was much wonderment in the matter. Whitford said nothing for some time, then intimated that he might say a great deal were it not that the people were all against him and would not believe him. This got to the ears of the authorities, and Whitford was called upon to give testimony. With apparent unwillingness he said that on the night in question, hearing the cries, he had got up and gone to the rear of his yard. The cries had then ceased. Whitford was about to return to the house when he saw a figure through the darkness dragging some object. He followed and saw the figure dig a hole, into which he thrust what he had been dragging, filled the hole and spent much time destroying the marks of the ground's disturbance. Whitford followed the figure and saw it go into Doane's back door.

No citizen of the place would have paid any attention to this story, but the police, of course, must visit the spot and examine it. Whitford led them, and after digging in several places they came upon a corpse so disfigured that they could tell nothing about it except that it was about Silas' height and the hair was the same color.

The matter now passed into the courts, and Doane was arrested for the murder of his hired man. The clothing on the corpse was examined, and several pieces were found to have belonged to Silas. Though the body was unrecognizable, the clothing proved conclusively that Silas had been murdered. Whitford's evidence was not sufficient to convict Doane, but a stranger appeared at the trial who swore that he had driven into the town late on the night of the murder and had heard angry words in Doane's barn. He had reined in his horse to listen and saw two figures walk to the back of Doane's place. Then he had heard the cries and had gone and seen what Whitford had seen from another point.

Even this would not have convicted Doane before a jury of his fellow townsmen, but the prosecuting attorney, realizing this, took a change of venue and tried him elsewhere. The result was that the peace loving Mr. Doane was convicted of the murder of his half witted servant. In this, as in every mysterious murder case, there were those who believed in the guilt of the one being tried for it and those who did not so believe.

A hanging in those days was open to the view of every one. From daylight till noon on the day the culprit was to be swung off all sorts of vehicles were driven into town loaded with people. The condemned man was brought forth and given an opportunity to speak, which he declined. The noose was being adjusted when some one in the crowd cried:

"Hold on!"

Every eye was turned to the speaker, who was pointing in a certain direction. There, gazing with the rest of the crowd, stood the man who had been murdered—the fool Silas Moore.

That ended the hanging, or, rather, it never took place, and the supposed murderer was carried home on the shoulders of his friends.

Silas Moore when questioned told how Whitford had persuaded him to enact the murder scene at night and then had hurried him away where he supposed he would be safe. The stranger witness had been paid for his testimony. It also came out that Whitford had procured a corpse, made its face unrecognizable, put Silas' clothes on it and buried it.

Whitford made good his escape and was never heard of again in America.

PIANO VALUES

We have our store full of leading makes of pianos, that we are selling at prices that give you big value for your money and easy monthly payment if desired.

However we are not offering you a Five Hundred Dollar Piano for Three hundred Dollars

because some factory was hard up for money and we bought his stock at a song and are now giving you the benefit of this, and then still take off another \$100 for a

Coupon check which is as worthless to any one as the dust on the road

This brings your \$500 piano down to \$200, which is what you could buy it for at anytime and still be paying a good price for it.

This coupon check proves to be a good bait

and the suckers all bite at this time of year and are hauled in, and then laughed at afterwards for being caught so easy.

There is no one giving you gold dollars for fifty cents

You simply get what you pay for, don't allow a stranger to come along and pump you full of hot air.

I don't expect to sell all the Pianos in Gettysburg or Adams County but I do like to have people come in and see the line of pianos we handle and compare prices,

Don't let the other fellow tell you what we sell our pianos for and what they are

We invite you to come in the store and see for yourself what we have and we will be glad to give you prices. We will treat you right.

We are here to stay

Not here this week and gone next. We are here to protect you in anything we can in our line.

We cannot afford to misrepresent our pianos to you.

GIVE US A CALL

SPANGLER'S

MUSIC HOUSE

YORK STREET

GETTYSBURG, PA

THE MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr. Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.,

	Per Bu
New Dry Wheat	1.13
New Ear Corn	.65
Rye	.70
New Oats	.45

RETAIL PRICES

	Per 100
Badger Cow Feed	1.30
Schmacker Stock Feed	1.50
Wheat Bran	\$1.30
Corn and Oats Chop	1.50
White Middlings	1.50
Red Middlings	1.40
Timothy hay	.85
Rye chop	1.60
Baled straw	.50
Plaster	\$7.50 per ton
Cement	\$1.25 per bbl

Flour \$5.50
Western flour 6.00

	Per bu
Wheat	1.20
Corn	.80
New Ear Corn	.70
New oats	.50

PRODUCE AT WHOLESALE
Butter firm, good demand, 24c. in the print; eggs, market firm, 23c. live fowl, 11c; Spring Chicken, 12 calves 06

WANTED—Hay and straw. The undersigned will pay the highest market price for hay and straw. Loose in the mow, or baled. Write or phone to Rhinehart and Hoffman, Biglerville, Pa.

HOUSE for sale or rent. Possession April 1st. George Taylor, Eckert's Store.

1910 SALE DATES

Date.	Name.	Township.	Auctioneer.
Jan. 1,	Adam Bennett	Highland	Taylor
Jan. 5,	M. T. Cluck	Straban	Thompson
Feb. 3,	Mervin Roth	Biglerville	Slaybaugh
Feb. 3,	E. K. Leatherman	Cumberland	Thompson
Feb. 5,	C. I. Bentzel	Straban	Thompson
Feb. 12,	Walter Beamer	Straban	Thompson
Feb. 21,	John P. Mummert	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Feb. 26,	Curtis McGlaughlin	Franklin	Martz
Feb. 26,	D. C. Shanebrook	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 1,	Jacob Guise	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 2,	John W. McIlhenny	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 2,	J. Howard Brown	Highland	Caldwell
Mar. 3,	W. K. Weikert	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 3,	C. O. Bushey	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 3,	Edward Martin	Straban	Slaybaugh
Mar. 4,	H. D. Bream	Cumberland	Caldwell & Currans
Mar. 4,	R. N. Nunemaker	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 5,	J. C. Minter	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 5,	Blanche Glass, Maud Geisbert	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 7,	Edw. Keefer	Huntington	Thompson
Mar. 7,	John P. Butt	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 8,	Henry Keiser	Hamilton	Thompson
Mar. 9,	Pierce Plank	Straban	Thompson & Martz
Mar. 10,	H. B. Slonaker	Hamiltonban	Caldwell
Mar. 10,	D. F. Bucher	Mt. Joy	Thompson
Mar. 10,	James F. Diehl	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 12,	Simon P. Miller	Mt. Joy	Thompson
Mar. 14,	Harry G. Bucher	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 14,	E. A. Olinger	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 15,	Harry Beatty	Butler	Slaybaugh
Mar. 15,	Harry Eckert	Straban	Thompson
Mar. 16,	Charles Osborne	Menallen	Slaybaugh
Mar. 16,	D. D. Renner	Germany	Thompson
Mar. 17,	Peter Berger	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 18,	P. C. Sowers	Franklin	Martz
Mar. 21,	Lower Brothers	Table Rock	Thompson
Mar. 22,	A. J. Hawn	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 23,	J. F. Little	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 24,	Chas. Bucher	Mt. Pleasant	Thompson
Mar. 26,	G. R. Thompson	Mt. Pleasant	D. K. Walker

FOR CLEAN AND SANITARY MILK

As the result of experiments made recently by experts a prominent dairyman gives the following information regarding the number of bacteria in milk produced under different conditions as follows:

Bacteria are minute plants. They are subject very largely to the laws of growth of larger plants. In order to thrive they require a certain temperature, varying with the species, as with other plants; also light or oxygen in a varying degree and material upon which to grow. Unlike large plants, they grow largely upon organic matter or materials which have been built up by the higher plants and by animals.

The close relation between milk as a food and these bacteria is due to the fact that these germs thrive and multiply so rapidly in milk. A contamination of milk which is very slight in the beginning will in a few hours under favorable conditions of temperature reach such a magnitude that millions of these germs are introduced into the system of every person who partakes of the milk so contaminated. Nearly all of the changes which take place in milk except those of a purely physical nature, such as creaming, are caused by bacteria. Souring takes place because a certain kind of bacteria attacks the sugar in milk and turns part of



SANITARY AND INSANITARY MILK PAIRS. It into lactic acid. Milk becomes stale and gives an offensive odor because of the work of bacteria.

Milk from healthy cows is practically free from bacteria when secreted. While under proper conditions some kinds of bacteria produce beneficial results, these kinds can be introduced into the milk when desired.

Some kinds of bacteria are much more dangerous than others, and attention to excluding these kinds should be in proportion to their significance to health. It is hardly necessary to say that cleanliness in all operations is at the foundation of the whole problem, but there must also be a knowledge of the conditions under which bacteria grow, for milk containing a very small number of bacteria when produced will be literally loaded with them in twenty-four hours.

Repeated tests have shown that even when a cow is cleaned as thoroughly as is possible under stable conditions particles of dust will be thrown off from her body during milking time, and these get into the milk and contaminate it. A cow should be kept away from sources of contamination, such as sink holes in which stagnant water accumulates, for such holes breed enormous numbers of putrefactive bacteria.

The cow should be thoroughly cleaned, preferably immediately before milking. It is also well to clip the hair short around the flanks and udders, and it is always advisable to moisten the flank just before milking.

Keep the stable free from dust during milking. Dust usually comes from feed, bedding or from breezes which collect dust outside the stable and carry it inside.

Light is one of the cheapest and best germicides. Stables should be whitewashed frequently. Lime itself has a



SANITARY METHOD OF MILKING.

germicide value, and it makes the stable lighter. Some dairymen use chloride of lime in the whitewash.

Water which is known to be contaminated should never be used in a dairy, or it should be boiled before using. This is a very simple precaution, the necessity of which cannot be doubted. Dairy utensils are a common source of contamination in milk. Choose utensils which are well soldered, in which there are no more joints than are essential.

The use of a closed pail in milking will prove to be a big help in keeping out a great number of bacteria. Any industrious dairyman can make a closed pail by covering the opening with a piece of sterilized cheesecloth.

A special room should be provided for weighing and cooling the milk and should be clean and the air as free from dust as is possible at all times. The use of a special suit while handling milk is a reasonable requirement. Wet hands while milking drip dirty water into the pail, introducing an innumerable number of germs.

The Gettysburg Times

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Times and News Publishing Company Inc.

W. Lavere Hafer,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Philip R. Bikle,
President

Philip R. Bikle, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Served by carrier in Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Mailed outside of Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Single copies to non-subscribers, 2 cents.

If you receive The Times by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid, on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within four days after your money is received at The Times office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE

UNITED PHONE

Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Want ads. 1 cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each additional insertion. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one-half cent per word.

MAY FIGHT FOR BELGIAN THRONE

Leopold's Son May Contest Prince Albert's Claim.

WARRING FOR HIS WEALTH

Late King Was Married to Baroness Vaughan and Had Two Children. Feeling is Bitter Against Them and They May Be Exiled From Country.

Brussels, Dec. 18.—A contest over the succession to the throne of Belgium is possible. The Vatican has confirmed the marriage, a year ago, of King Leopold and Baroness Vaughan. Two sons are said to have been born from this union and both survive. The elder is Lucian, five years old. It is reported that he will claim the throne. Prince Albert, the heir presumptive, is a nephew of King Leopold II.

King Leopold's will contains the following: "I die in the Catholic religion, and I ask pardon for the faults I have or may have committed. I leave the 15,000,000 francs which I received from my father to my children, and I ask that my funeral shall be simple and held at 7 o'clock in the morning and shall be attended by the members of my household and staff."

Fight For King's Wealth.
Almost before the body of Leopold had grown cold in death his daughter, the Princess Louise, made a sensational attempt through agents in Paris to seize property left by the ruler in the possession of Baroness Vaughan.

A papal nuncio from Rome also announced, a few hours after Leopold's demise, that he had been married to the baroness a year ago.

Dispatches from Rome say that the Vatican confirms the statement of the marriage and adds that it occurred at San Remo last year. A scandal that disgraces the Belgian people and made all the nations of the world wonder at the tolerance shown by Leopold's subjects is thus revived at its highest pitch, while the public makes pretended sorrow over the "national loss."

Baroness Keeps Profits.

Reports received from Paris say that the Baroness Vaughan, who had borne Leopold children long before the marriage, foiled Louise's agent and remained in control of the valuable estate where she has been sheltered since the Belgian people made it so unpleasant that she had to leave the country for the more hospitable suburbs of Paris.

A whirlwind of discussion is now sweeping Belgium as to the last hours of the old monarch. Dispatches report that during his illness the Baroness Vaughan constantly attended him, coming and going by means of a private passageway between her mansion and the king's pavilion.

Present at Death.

She was present when he received the last sacraments Wednesday, preventing Prince Albert, the heir to the throne, and Princess Clementine from being present on account of their unwillingness to meet her.

"When the king died," says a correspondent, "the baroness threw herself upon the body weeping bitterly and herself closed his eyes."

In spite of the bitter opposition of Leopold's children of royal rank, the new king, and the entire legislature and people of Belgium, the woman and her two children will probably inherit a great part of Leopold's private fortune, which is estimated at \$100,000,000.

May Expel Her.

Unless the Baroness Vaughan flees from Belgium during the next few days, threats have been made by the authorities that she will be expelled. It is said that a bill appeared at her mansion, adjacent to The Palace, the pavilion where the king died, and attempted to serve her with a formal notice of seizure on behalf of Leopold's daughter, the Princess Louise of Saxony. This she successfully evaded. The matter will be taken to the courts.

Leopold will be buried with great pomp next Wednesday from the Church of St. Mary's at Brussels. Following the funeral ceremonies the

body will be taken, followed by a train of all the great dignitaries of Belgium, to the crypt of St. Mary's, where it will be placed beside those of his father and of his wife.

Boni Loses Suit; Must Pay Costs.
Paris, Dec. 18.—The court decided in favor of Princess de Saxe in the suit of her former husband, Count Boni de Castellane, who sought an order compelling her to appoint a tutor for their son Jay acceptable to the father. Castellane was condemned to pay the costs.

Will Care For Friendless Animals.
Evansville, Ind., Dec. 18.—Adolph Melzer is building a large stable, in which he will feed the horses of persons unable to properly care for them during the winter. He will buy a farm where worn out and sick horses can be cared for.

The Weather.
Forecast for this section: Fair and colder today; tomorrow, fair; moderate westerly winds.

GIRL WINS \$2000 FROM YOUNG ZELAYA

Nicaraguan Loses Breach Promise Suit.

New York, Dec. 18.—Fortune told the Zelaya family another prod when a jury awarded Miss Juliette Zelaya \$2000 damages against Dr. Amador Zelaya for breach of promise.

"It might as well have been \$100,000," said the young relative of the Nicaraguan dictator when he heard the verdict; "I have no money and can't pay."

Under the law, unless Zelaya settles, he can be committed to jail for an indefinite period.

Miss Zelaya sued for \$100,000 damages, alleging that Zelaya promised to marry her while a medical student here. Two years ago, however, his courtship waned. The plaintiff, who is a Grecian girl and pretty, expressed satisfaction with the verdict, not because of its amount, but because she considered herself vindicated.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Latest Closing Prices For Produce and Live Stock.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR steady; winter low grades, \$4.40 to \$4.60; winter clear, \$4.80 to \$5; city mills, fancy, \$6 to \$6.20.

RYE FLOUR quiet, at \$4.35 to \$4.50 per barrel.

WHEAT steady; No. 2 red, \$1.2 to \$1.22.

CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, local, 66c.

OATS firm; No. 2 white, 50 to 50½c; lower grades, 48½c.

POLTRY, Live steady; hens, 15c; old roosters, 10½ to 11c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 17c; old roosters, 12c.

BUTTER steady; extra creamy, 37c per lb.

EGGS firm; selected, 35 to 37c; near-by, 33c; western, 33c.

POTATOES steady, at 58 to 60c. per bushel.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards) — CATTLE steady; choice, \$6.85 to \$7.25.

SHEEP steady; prime wethers, \$5.05 to \$5.50; culls and common, \$2 to \$3.

HOGS active; prime heavies, \$9.60 to \$9.75; mediums, \$8.40 to \$8.45; heavy Yorkers, \$8.83 to \$8.90; light Yorkers, \$8.35 to \$8.40; pigs, \$8.15 to \$8.25; roughs, \$7.50 to \$8.

Takes Poison After Quarrel.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 18.—Because he quarreled with his brother and was put out of the house, Kazinez Woobelski proceeded to a drug store, and secured carbolic acid and other poisons. When he returned to his brother's home he remarked: "Well, I got the stuff," and pulled the cork from one of the bottles and drank the contents. The older brother found that the stuff was acid and called a physician, but the brother was dead before he arrived.

Why Not
replace those broken shades
on your chandeliers for the
Holidays. Large assortment to select from.

Gettysburg Gas Co.

SIX CREMATED IN BURNING FACTORY

Five Girls and a Fireman Lose Their Lives.

RUSH FOR CLOTHING FATAL

Girls Perished in an Effort to Save Their Hats and Coats—Bodies Had to Be Identified by Jewelry and Other Articles.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—Six lives were lost in the fire which destroyed the six-story casket factory of Schrack & Sherwood, at 1516-1518 Callowhill street. Five others were badly burned and were taken to hospitals for treatment. The financial loss is \$250,000.

The dead are: Joseph Toner, 1507 Parrish street, a fireman, twenty-four years old, fell into the interior of the building and was burned to death; Catharine Scheele, nineteen years old, 631 Meeting House lane; Eva Arepa, twenty-one years old, 1241 South Forty-ninth street; Luella Porter, twenty years old, 660 North Forty-seventh street; Rebecca Smith, twenty years old, 1703 Panama street, and Louise Camac, seventeen years old, 733 Liberty street, Camden, N. J.

The bodies of the five girls were not found until nearly twenty-four hours after the fire started. Burned to a crisp, and in some cases dismembered, the bodies were almost unrecognizable, but they were identified by jewelry and other articles.

All these bodies were discovered at the foot of the stairway on the third floor. They were piled in a heap together, and the supposition is that one of them fell or fainted in the rush downstairs, and the others stumbled over her and were unable to rise.

Rush For Clothing Fatal.

The dead girls are believed to have lost their lives in an effort to save their hats and coats. Three of their comrades said that when the rush for escape began Luella Porter and Rebecca Smith ran into the cloak room on the fourth floor, crying that they were going to get their hats and coats. The other three young women ran up to another dressing room on the sixth floor. That was the last seen of any of them.

While the exact origin of the blaze is not known and may never be definitely determined, George S. Sherwood, a member of the firm, has a theory that it was due to spontaneous combustion.

"Recently," said Mr. Sherwood, "we got in a lot of cotton yarn for the interior of cheaper caskets, and this yarn was stored on the fourth floor in bins and boxes. There might have been spontaneous combustion among this; I can't imagine any other cause."

"The electric light system had just been inspected and was in perfect condition. There was no fire above the first floor, and there were strict orders against smoking. I don't know if there was a radiator near the yarn or not."

"The building and its contents were not fully insured, but what worries me more than the monetary loss is the death of the five girls. We always took every precaution to safeguard our employees from fire."

The girls who were seen at the factory corroborated this. They declared that the fire tower afforded a safe avenue of escape, and said that if all the employees had used it there would have been no trouble. The foreman, they added, threw open the door to this tower and called on all the girls to go out that way, but some of them rushed down the stairs.

The fire swept through the building with remarkable rapidity, and in a few minutes the upper floors fell, crushing all who attempted to escape by the stairway.

NEW WHITE SLAVE BILL

Provides Drastic Punishment For Those Engaged In Traffic.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A bill to suppress the "white slave traffic" by imprisoning and fining any person importing women for immoral purposes or harboring them was reported out of the immigration committee.

A maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5000 is provided for violations of the law.

Any alien found within a house kept for immoral purposes as manager, inmate or employee, may be deported.

Any one returning to the United States following such deportation is made guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill also prohibits as a felony the procuring of transportation from one state to another of "white slaves."

"Dead Man" Startles Undertaker.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 18.—As an undertaker started to prepare the body of Edward Murphy for burial, the supposed dead man arose in bed and yawned. "I feel better after that long sleep," he said. But the undertaker soon was back, for Murphy really died later.

Accidentally Kills Grandmother.
St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Harry Endaley, Jr., ten years old, accidentally shot and killed his grandmother, Mrs. Josephine Payne. Mrs. Payne came here from her home in Kentucky to spend Christmas with Harry's parents.

LEFT BABY TO STARVE

Jury Finds That Infant Was Abandoned Alive In Mine.

Washington, Pa., Dec. 18.—"This is the most heinous crime in the history of Washington county," said Coroner James Heffran, at the conclusion of the inquest into the death of a one-year-old baby boy found in an abandoned mine near Monongahela City.

The verdict of the jury was in effect that the child had been shut in the mine and left there to starve by persons unknown to the jury.

The county commissioners decided to offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the criminals.

The child was found a short distance from the mouth of the mine pit, and the position of the little body showed that the child had tried to crawl to safety. It was terribly emaciated, and there is no doubt that it died of starvation. The clothing worn by the child showed conclusively that it came from the better walks of life. His little dress was of the finest linen and was beautifully embroidered. His underclothing was of the same texture.

DEMOCRAT TO THE LAST

Barred Republicans at Funeral, But One Got In, Just the Same.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Henry Brannen, of Samsonville, who was buried at Palentown, requested that no Republican should have anything to do with his funeral or burial.

Through mistake a Republican from Tabasco was asked to act as a pallbearer, but his political faith was discovered before the funeral, and he was displaced. Nevertheless, the man who served in his place was a Republican.

Brannen was always a Democrat.

FIVE SUGAR MEN GUILTY; ONE FREED

Dock Employees Convicted of Fraudulent Weighing.

New York, Dec. 18.—The trial of James F. Bendoragel, Oliver Spitzer and the four checkers, Coyle, Boyle, Kehoe and Hennessey, which has been in progress for three weeks before Judge Martin and a jury in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court, terminated when the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the cases of all the defendants except Bendoragel, on whom they could not agree. The jury required ten hours and twenty minutes to deliberate. The foreman, Gaston Plaintiff, who returned the verdict, added that the defendants found guilty were recommended to the mercy of the court.

Through a hole a piece of steel wire pressed against the mechanism of the weighing scales. When the sugar was placed on the scales a checker so operated the wire that the weight of the load was registered as lighter than the actual tonnage. Electric light signals flashed warning as to the approach of officials.

ODD MIX-UP AT CAPITOL

Portrait of Patrick Henry Labeled Thomas Jefferson and Latter Henry. Washington, Dec. 18.—Patrick Henry has been Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Jefferson has been Patrick Henry for more than a year.

Eugene M. Chaffin, recent candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket, was strolling through the corridors of the capitol and stopped in front of a painting labeled Patrick Henry.

"That's not Patrick Henry. If I know anything about it," he said, and sent for Elliot Woods, superintendent of the building.

"Surely that's Patrick Henry," Mr. Woods protested.

"Patrick Henry, nothing," retorted Mr. Chaffin; "that's Thomas Jefferson."

"Not much," replied Mr. Woods. "There's Thomas Jefferson over there, over that little plate with his name engraved on it."

"That settles it," said Mr. Chaffin. "You've got Patrick Henry labeled Thomas Jefferson, and you have Thomas Jefferson labeled Patrick Henry."

Mr. Woods investigated and found that during the house cleaning at the capitol, about a year ago, the pictures were hung over the wrong tablets.

Standard Oil Files Appeal.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—The appeal of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, its underlying companies and the seven individuals against whom the government recently won its dissolution suit in the United States circuit court, was filed here.

Sound Sleep May Cost Him a Foot.

New Castle, Pa., Dec. 18.—Benjamin Waite, who is a bachelor and lives alone, stuck his feet out from under the covering while asleep, and though both were badly frozen, he didn't wake up. He may lose one foot by amputation.

New York Judge Found Dead In Bed.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 18.—George H. Fitts, state supreme court justice, was found dead in bed in the Eagle hotel. His home was at Cohoes, but he was holding court here. It is believed that heart disease caused death.

IT WORKED WELL.

By ANDREW C. EWING.

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I am a bachelor. I am forty. I am a theorist. These few words are abundance of preface to my story.

I have two friends who offered to put themselves in my hands for an experiment in the line of my matrimonial theory. John Auchincloss frankly avowed that he believed in marriage, but had always considered it a matter of fate. My idea of taking it out of the hands of fate struck him forcibly. Besides, the plan if properly worked by a third person afforded the best possible chance to at least avoid any bad matrimonial blunder. Helen Englander pretended to make her proposition in a spirit of banter, but admitted that to spend a week continuously with any man would cause her to hate him, and if she married at all it must be as a plunge into a cold bath. Following these two lines of reasoning, both agreed to marry any person I might select, the pair not to meet until one minute before the wedding. I had long considered Auchincloss and Miss Englander as eminently fitted for each other and selected them for a matrimonial venture. One stipulation was made by the bride. After the ceremony she was to have a month before leaving with her husband. He must leave her immediately after the benediction. This, she said, was necessary to permit her to gather her forces for what she considered "the great sacrifice on the altar of family ties and affection."

There are people who do not impress us at once, but grow on us slowly. The principals in this case both impressed those who met them on sight. Every one said on meeting John Auchincloss, "What a splendid man!" And Helen Englander called forth like encomiums. Would the strong individuality in both harmonize? This must be left to fate, but it is better to take one chance than a dozen, and in this case there was no chance whatever that either would get an unworthy life partner.

The wedding was in every respect worthy of the practical couple concerned in it. It occurred at 11 in the morning, and the only persons present except the bride and groom were the bride's mother and myself. At 11 o'clock John and I stepped up to the Englander front door, rang the bell and were ushered into the drawing room, where Mrs. and Miss Englander were awaiting us. Of course I watched anxiously for the first look that should come over the face of each at beholding the other. John's countenance was perfectly serene. If there was disappointment in it I failed to discover it. Helen's lit up with a quick pleasure, and she drew a long breath as if she had been freed from a great dread. But for these scarcely to be detected features one might have supposed the two had met for the purpose of transferring a piece of property.

As we entered I drew out my watch and noted the time, then went across the hall, where a clergyman was waiting, brought him in, and the ceremony began exactly forty-eight seconds after the principals had met. John answered the responses as methodically as if he were making an affidavit before a notary, but Helen bungled everything. It was plain that there was no small commotion beneath her rapidly rising and falling bosom. As soon as she had been pronounced a wife she turned to salute her mother, her chief object being to hide the turmoil within her. Then, suddenly turning about, she looked her husband full in the face. For the first time in my life I wished such a woman would give me such a look.

John had ordered a carriage to call for him at five minutes past 11, and the first glance between husband and wife was cut short by the butler announcing that it had arrived. John bid adieu to his mother-in-law, then to his wife. The latter kept her eyes on the carpet till the last moment, then looked up, with a soft reproach in her eyes.

"May I beg a few minutes' indulgence?" said John. "I assumed that our contract made it obligatory on me to depart at once."

"I don't remember that the exact time was stated," said the bride, with a blush.

This was a positive untruth. She had used the word "immediately."

Mrs. Englander asked me if I would partake of some refreshment, and, accompanied by the clergyman, we went out to another room, leaving the newly married pair alone together.

Up to this point I have told that in which I was an important actor. The rest of the story I can only tell by inference. John had agreed to lunch with me at 1 o'clock. He did not appear at the appointed time, nor did I see or hear anything of him during the afternoon. In the evening I went to his rooms, but he had not been there. A messenger had called with a written permit to enter the rooms and remove any articles he chose. A trunk was necessary to take what he selected. I did not see John for thirty days after leaving him with his bride. Then he walked into my office one morning. "Where have you been?" I asked, somewhat ruffled.

"You remember the contract. I was to leave immediately after the ceremony, as she needed a month in which to recover from the shock and prepare for married life. Well, I left, according to contract, and my wife said there was nothing in the agreement to prevent her going with me. I sent, to my rooms for some clothes, and, left on the afternoon train for a wedding trip. That's a bang-up good plan of yours. Any news?"

A FARMER'S YARN.

Two jest got him from market. An' I have a tale to tell 'Bout some of 'em town fellers. What think they're awful swell.

There cum a feller to my stand With finger nails all black An' jabbed 'em in my butter rolls An' cut off quite a snack.

An' when he'd hogged a half a pound He gits off this refrain: "Look here, old man, that's strong enough To pull a long freight train!"

Then cum another feller up An' mauled my nice spring chickens. He jabbed 'em with his dirty fists An' smashed 'em like the dickens.

An' when he'd thumped 'em black as blue An' made 'em awful rough He snapped: "I don't want your old clucks! They're too all-fired tough!"

But last there cum a soft pate dude With bangs an' spindly legs. He wasn't wishin' to be rude, But could he test my eggs.

"They must be fresh, dear sir," says he "Just crack a few, will you? Then I can very quickly see If what you say is true."

I jest got mad an' fired the crate. The hull shebang got tested. But when that dude cum back to life He quick gits me arrested.

Old Squire Smitt he heard the case, Then bowed to me, 'tis low An' says: "The dude must pay the costs. You let that farmer go."

You bet the hogs don't all root mud. Some root the butter an' eggs. The pigs are not all quadrupeds. Some sport a pair of legs.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager.

European, \$1.00 per day and up
American, \$2.50 per day and up

Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert Street.

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in PHILADELPHIA

Gettysburg's Most Popular Druggist Makes A

REMARKABLE STATEMENT

L. M. Buehler has at last obtained the agency for a remedy which they are selling on a positive guarantee to cure any Liver Trouble. If food does not digest well, if there is gas or pain in the stomach, if the tongue is coated and breath bad, if there is constipation and straining Blood-line Liver Pills will cure you. If they do not you have L. M. Buehler's personal guarantee to return your money. Blood-line Liver Pills give quick relief and make permanent cures of Constipation, Dyspepsia and all Liver Troubles. These are strong statements but L. M. Buehler is giving his customers a chance to prove the truth and if after purchasing a 25c box of Blood-line Liver Pills you are not satisfied with the results go to L. M. Buehler and ask for your money.

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PROFITABLE DAIRY COW.

It Is One That Will Convert Feed and Labor Into Profits.

According to a well known authority, the raising of the dairy cow may be summed up as follows:

A profitable dairy cow may be defined as one that will produce enough to pay for her feed, care, interest on the necessary investments and some profit besides. A profitable dairy cow, then, is one that will convert feed and labor into profits economically without removing the fertility from the farm.

The cost of keeping a dairy cow will vary according to locality and cost of feed and labor. Under ordinary



A GOOD BREED OF DAIRY COW.

conditions the cost of keeping an average dairy cow is about \$35 per year. Three thousand pounds of milk testing 4 per cent fat contains 120 pounds of fat and yields about 2,500 pounds of skim milk. The fat is worth about \$30 and the skim milk about \$5, a total income of \$35. Such a cow is not earning money very fast for her keeper. The only profit obtained is what the calf is worth and the fertility retained on the farm.

Many dairymen realize that it does not pay to milk the cow that produces only about 120 pounds of butter fat per year when it is so evident that a cow producing twice that amount can be secured by the application of a few simple principles. Improvement in the production of the dairy cows may be accomplished:

First.—By using a dairy sire whose dam, granddam and great-granddam have all been excellent and profitable dairy performers. The sire, if of pure blood, has more than half the influence on the character of the offspring. For this reason the head of the herd should be selected with extreme care.

Second.—By selecting for the future herd the heifer calves from the best producing cows.

Third.—By culling from the milking herd the poorest cows as fast as they can be spared.

Fourth.—By giving the cows the best of feed and care.

Some Uses of a Silo.

The Missouri experiment station has summarized the uses of a silo as follows: Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing all winter. It produces fat beef more cheaply than does dry feed. It enables cows to produce milk and butter more economically. Silage is more conveniently handled than dry fodder. The silo prevents waste of cornstalks, which contain about one-third the feed value of the entire crop. There are no aggravating cornstalks in the manure when silage is fed. The silo will make palatable feed of stuff that would not otherwise be eaten. It enables a larger number of animals to be maintained on a given number of acres. It enables the farmer to preserve feed which matures at a rainy time of the year when drying would be next to impossible. It is the most economical method of supplying feed for the stock during the hot, dry periods in summer when the pasture is short.

Ensilage Hints.

Three tons of silage are generally counted equal in feeding to one ton of hay. A yield of fifteen tons of corn per acre is considered a fair one.

A silo is not an expensive structure. One built of staves to hold eighty tons can be built inside of a barn for \$75.

Good silage depends on the stage of maturity of the corn, the air tightness of the silo and carefully filling the silo so that the silage will settle evenly.

An animal will consume about a cubic foot of silage (thirty to forty pounds) daily. This can be used as a basis for estimating the size of the silo needed.

Build the silo twice as high as it is in distance across. Make it air tight and strong enough to resist the lateral pressure, often amounting to several hundred pounds per square foot at the bottom.

Feeding the Rams.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the feeding of rams during the breeding season. The grain should be mostly oats, with the addition of some bran and linseed meal. Such fodders as vetches and rape, fed in sheds, have been recommended. The breeding season is a severe strain on the vitality of the ram, which has to be met by liberal feeding of grain and other foods in as great variety as possible. About one pound of grain daily will be required, with as much green food as the ram will eat. Some breeders prefer to keep the rams confined to pens by themselves, only allowing them to go to the ewes each morning.

Good Substitute For Silage.

For those who are not in a position to construct a silo on their places a good suggestion is made by an expert feeder. He says: "For one or two cows it is not a great deal of trouble to cut and steam the corn fodder fed to them. I put the bundles of corn through a hand feed cutter, put the cut fodder into a big box, pour on a kettleful of hot water and cover closely to steam for several hours. What grain I feed is sprinkled over the steamed fodder. Cows like it and eat it much cleaner than if fed uncut. The tough ends left make fair bedding and will mix well finally in the manure."

The dumb brutes about us appreciate kindness and consideration, and so do the folks who labor with us. It is a specific that has never been overworked, yet when it is tried invariably gives satisfactory results.

That apple prices are likely to be as high as they were last year may be taken for granted from an inspection of the estimated yield for the year, which is 42.5 per cent of a full crop as against 43.4 per cent in 1908 and a ten year average of 50.9 per cent.

Bird lovers may do much to make the winter days cheery for their little friends by fastening small pieces of meat in trees or on shelves near the windows so that they will not have to go hungry when the snow lies deep on the ground. They appreciate such kindness and often reward their benefactors with gentleness and confidence.

An apple grower in the famous Wenatchee valley, a Mr. France, this year realized \$3,924 from one acre of his old Winesap orchard, considered the record yield for this valley and quite likely equaling or surpassing that of any other apple growing section in the world. Land that will give such annual returns is worth about any price the owner takes a notion to set on it.

Any reader wishing to find out more about the fertile cut over lands in Wisconsin, to which reference was recently made in these notes, may do so by writing Mr. A. D. Campbell, commissioner of immigration, Madison, Wis. Like information about the same kind of land in Michigan and Minnesota may be had by directing inquiries to state immigration agents, whose offices are usually in the respective capital cities.

The question of whether or not there is likely to be an overproduction of apples is quite effectively answered in the statistical returns of recent years. The 1909 crop is placed at but 42.5 per cent of a normal crop, last year it was but 52.1 per cent, in 1907 34.7 per cent, while the average for ten years past has been only 50.9 per cent. With this condition of underproduction continuing over so long a period and with population steadily increasing there would seem to be slight grounds for fear that the apple supply will seriously exceed the demand.

The sooner the barnyard fertilizers are spread on the land after making the larger the value which will be realized from them. To do this work most effectively and to make the manure go as far as possible a spreader should be used. The success of many a manufacturing plant has depended upon the disposal it made of its by-products. It is also true in the case of farm management in the handling of its chief byproduct, the stable manures. In any event, though neglect of them may not mean failure, the proper handling of them would insure a much larger measure of success.

There are a whole lot of children who would have better mothers than they do if the latter would show half the interest in the intelligent rearing of their offspring that they do in club work and poodle dogs. From the standpoint of wonderful possibility of development a child from a time several months antedating its birth to maturity far surpasses flowers, pets or any other creation and is always responsive in ways which none of these things can be. The need of the times, along with cleaner things politically, is more real kindergartners, mothers who nurse their own children if possible and take an intelligent interest in their physical, mental and moral development instead of delegating the job to some hired maid.

The need for the rigid national inspection of all foreign nursery stock, a matter to which attention has been called in these notes on several occasions, has been given great emphasis in the report which has been made to Secretary Wilson by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the federal bureau of entomology, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection in European countries, the primary purpose of which was to confer with representatives of the department of agriculture abroad, who are aiding in the importation of parasites and other natural enemies of the gypsy moth and brown tail moth, the latter pest being introduced into the country accidentally upon plants imported from Europe. Quarantine and inspection laws are in force in nearly all civilized countries of the world but the United States, which seems to be indifferent to the dangers which threaten its vast horticultural interests. Dr. Howard found that the inspection service in force in nursery exports from Holland was careful and reliable, that in France worthless and their certificates of inspection of as little value, while in England there was no inspection whatever of export nursery stock. When in addition to the above it is remembered that the very worst fungous pests have also been introduced on foreign stock it would seem the part of wisdom for horticulturists to unite in a demand for rigid inspection of all imported stock as well as that of stock shipped from one state to another. When such inspection laws are in force there will be some sense in attempts to stamp out the pests that inflict losses running into the millions upon the horticultural interests of the country.

J. H. Trigg

MARINES RUSHED TO AID AMERICANS

The Cruiser Buffalo Ordered to Corinto.

CONSUL REQUESTED WARSHIP

President Zelaya in a Cablegram to President Taft Says He Resigned to Bring About Peace and Is Ready to Answer For His Acts—Will Leave Nicaragua.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The transport Buffalo, now at Panama with a detachment of 700 marines, has been ordered to proceed as rapidly as possible to Corinto, the principal seaport on the west coast of Nicaragua, to be available for landing the marines in case such action is necessary to protect the lives and property of American and foreign residents in Nicaragua. This action was taken by Secretary of State Knox as a result of information from Henry Caldera, the American vice consul at Managua.

In a dispatch to the state department Mr. Caldera said that friends of Zelaya were distributing daggers, and that several American citizens who expected trouble had applied to the consul for protection. As soon as this dispatch reached the state department Secretary Knox conferred with officers of the navy department, and the Buffalo, which had been awaiting orders at Panama for several days, was ordered to Corinto. Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, who is on board the Buffalo, will assume command of the military forces on his arrival at Corinto and take whatever steps are necessary to protect American interests.

It was said at the state and navy departments that there was no immediate intention of landing marines on Nicaraguan soil. The Buffalo will arrive at Corinto on Monday or Tuesday. If a sudden emergency arises in the meantime the commanding officers of the naval forces at Corinto will take whatever steps may be necessary.

Zelaya Seeking Peace.

President Zelaya sent a telegram to President Taft to inform the United States government of his resignation. President Zelaya said he intended to leave Nicaragua, but did not give his proposed destination.

The message was as follows: "On Dec. 4 I cabled to Washington this message:

"Secretary Knox—I believe that the sources of your information are prejudiced and request that the United States send a commission of investigation. If its findings show my administration to be detrimental to Central America I will resign."

"I have received no reply. To avoid harm to my country and desiring that it shall renew friendly relations with the United States, I have sent my resignation to congress. As my opponents consider my presence a disturbing factor I propose to show my good faith by leaving Nicaragua. I stand ready to account for my acts."

A rumor was current in Managua, Vice Consul Caldera reported, that Zelaya would make an attempt to obtain the election of Senor Irias as his successor.

Senor Irias is an associate of Zelaya and was minister general in his cabinet.

The hope of electing Jose Madriz, the Nicaraguan judge of the Central American court of justice at Cartage, Costa Rica, has been abandoned, apparently because of the opposition of the state department to Madriz. It is reported, Mr. Caldera added, that Zelaya has instructed his friends in the national assembly to vote for Irias.

If Zelaya succeeds in carrying out this program he will be able to practically control the government through his friendship for Irias. For this reason the United States will oppose any attempt on the part of Zelaya to turn over his office to any of his friends.

CREEL SEES TAFT

No Significance in Visit of Mexican Agent.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senor Enrique C. Creel, former ambassador from Mexico to the United States and at present a special envoy of President Diaz to this country in connection with the Nicaraguan imbroglio, was received by President Taft at the White House. Senor Creel's visit to the executive mansion was entirely informal. He acted as interpreter between President Taft and President Diaz when the two executives met at El Paso and Juarez last autumn. No significance as attached to the reception because of the fact that Secretary Knox is known to have declined Mexico's proffered aid in the Nicaraguan matter.

To Lead Middies' Football Team.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18.—At a meeting of the members of the naval academy football team, Henry McK. Clay, of Ardmore, Pa., was elected captain of the football team for next season. Clay has played halfback on the team for parts of three seasons past and was the regular occupant of the position during the West Point game of 1908 and during most of the season of 1909.

VETERAN WAS A BIGAMIST

Two Wives Lived Within Eight Miles of Each Other For Twenty Years.

Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The disappearance of a package of pension papers which belonged to the late William H. Wood, Civil War veteran, has brought to light the fact that at his death Mr. Wood had two wives. It is also shown that Mr. Wood had been a bigamist for over twenty years, and that for that length of time both wives had been living within eight miles of each other and there had been no trouble.

For twenty years Mr. Wood had lived in this city with his wife. They had one son, who is sixteen years old. Mr. Wood was buried on Dec. 13, and Friday Pension Agent Edwards appeared and on behalf of Mrs. Katherine Delancey Wood claimed the pension papers of the deceased, stating that his client was married to Mr. Wood Dec. 8, 1868. The pension papers were not to be found. Mrs. Emma Wright Wood, who claims to have married Mr. Wood on Feb. 11, 1889, in Brooklyn, and who has lived with him since, stated that the missing pension papers had been buried with the body of Mr. Wood.

"I put the package of papers between my husband's left arm and body as close to his heart as possible," said Mrs. Wood No. 2.

She desired that she buried the papers in order to prevent Mrs. Wood No. 1 from securing a widow's pension.

COCK AND LOOSE DATA IDENTICAL

Danish Committee Finds Them Alike in Various Points.

Copenhagen, Dec. 18.—It is learned that Captain Loose's statement has been compared with Dr. Cook's data and that in various points they literally correspond.

The committee intends to summon several scientists and Greenland officials, now in Copenhagen, and cross-examine them on the subject of Dr. Cook's first declarations when they met him in Greenland as he was returning from the North Pole.

The general opinion in university circles is that the committee will withhold acceptance of Dr. Cook's claims, as their basis is not substantiated.

CONFER ON CANAL PROJECT

Congressmen Will Push Chesapeake and Delaware Claims at Once.

Washington, Dec. 18.—An informal conference of representatives of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland took place on the house floor with regard to a manner of procedure for obtaining a start on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal project.



REPRESENTATIVE HEAD.

osition. Among those present were: Messrs. Head, of Delaware; Wylie and Wopd, of New Jersey; Pearre and Covington, of Maryland; Moore, McCreey, Foulkrod and Cook, of Pennsylvania.

It was stated that some doubt existed as to the size of the river and harbor bill, but that if a general bill were decided upon the chances were bright for a Chesapeake and Delaware clause. The opinion was expressed that the time had come to press forward the recognition of the project.

It was agreed to hold another more general conference immediately after the recess, with the view of enlisting the interest of both the committees on rivers and harbors and railways and canals.

Fear Leprosy From "Rats."

Doylestown, Pa., Dec. 18.—The young women of Carvelsville are much exercised by the city finding a young lady had leprosy on the scalp, supposed to have been contracted from wearing an infected "rat." Some "rats" have since been burned others boiled.

Congressman Broussard Burned.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 18.—Congressman Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, was severely burned at the home of his wife's mother. His dressing gown caught fire from a grate, and Mr. Broussard sustained serious burns about the body and shoulders.



Men's Gloves

Just the thing if you get the right kind. See us. We name a few of the most popular and nicest for use and gift purposes.

Grey genuine Mocha, silk lined, \$1.50.

Grey or Tan Mocha, heavy lined, \$1.00, \$1.25. An elegant warm driving glove.

Tan Cape, unlined, a sporty glove for the young fellow. They can lose them but they don't wear out. Our price \$1.25. They'll cost \$1.50 elsewhere.

Wool Gloves, Working Gloves, Boys' Gloves Men's House Coats

Give hubby a House Coat to make him feel that you think of his comfort—it will make him spend his evenings at home if he has gotten into the habit of going to see a man every night—or has a lodge for every night in the week. We are showing a nice line of Kenyon's celebrated make—double faced cloths, made right to fit.

\$3.50, \$5.00 up to \$7.00

Better look this matter up early, as we might not have the size in the style you like and it would have to be ordered.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes \$2.50 to \$5.

Neck Ties

Neck Ties—if right in shape and pattern—are something like handkerchiefs—he can't get too many of them; that is a reason why so many are used for gifts. We believe that we sell a better Tie in quality, right up to the minute in style, for 25cts. and 50 cts. than any other store in Gettysburg. We only keep two qualities, but a great many of each, all 50 cts. Ties boxed in fancy boxes

Black Silk Folded Mufflers

Especially useful to protect the collar, besides giving warmth, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Acorn Brand Shirts

What about a Shirt for a gift? If you get it from us it will cost you either 50cts or \$1.00. Have you ever heard of a shirt on a bean pole? The saying has reference to the fit; ours are not the kind—they fit and set right, and are as large proportionately as the collar size—no matter whether you pay 50cts. or \$1.00. Then, too, the materials are the kinds you often find in other makes at a much higher price. If you decide on a shirt—see us—we will please him and you.

G. W. Weaver & Son

The Leaders

Annual Session of the Washington State Grange.

Some of the Important Items of Business Transacted—Almost Ten Thousand Members Now—C. B. Kegley Re-elected State Master.

One of the most progressive state granges in the Union is that of Washington, where C. B. Kegley is state master. The twenty-first session of that body was held June 1 at Ellensburg. Some of the more important items of business transacted were the following: A resolution was adopted demanding that the officers of the national grange make regular reports to the membership through state granges as to the status of the national grange official organ, now being published at Concord, N. H., under the direction of the national grange executive committee. No detailed report of the business of this paper has ever been made to the national grange. Another resolution asking for the appointment of a deputy to organize granges in the state from among the grange workers of the state was also adopted. There has been considerable criticism on the part of the

far west granges in regard to the policy of the national master to bring eastern organizers into the western territory.

Another resolution adopted called for the statement of the expenses of the national grange to the various state granges. Another asked for the appointment of a state auditor to have charge of the juvenile work. A standing committee on good roads was appointed. A reform in taxation was called for in which the person who makes improvements on property should not have to bear the burden of taxation also. The grange recommended that the state adopt the plan of a regular tax levy for the support of state institutions. The grange opposed state aid roads as being a vehicle for "graft" and corruption. It urged that districts be allowed to elect their own supervisors. It asked that practical agriculture be added to the course of study in the common schools. During the year sixty-seven new granges were organized with 2,785 members. The total membership is now 9,132 in 184 granges. There are also thirteen Pomona or county granges and two juvenile granges. The sixth degree was conferred on eighty-eight candidates. C. B. Kegley was re-elected state master.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Women's Ailments.

I am a woman. I know women's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—your, my reader, for yourself, your daughters, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea, or Whites, discharges, Ulceration, or any of the ailments of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feelings up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of charge, a book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing you how to cure yourself. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. Keenly old or young. To Mothers of Daughters. I will explain a simple home treatment which quickly and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and make women strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. Notre Dame, Ind.

Look over the

U. S. Mums

Rookwood Pottery



Trays, Bowls,
Steins, Lamps,
Vases, Fern Dishes
Candlesticks,
Cracker and
Tobacco Jars
Ink Wells

Suitable for
Christmas Gifts

Sarah C. Neely,

59 Lincoln Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

XMAS NOTICE

Let us remind you Christmas is not far off.

Photographs for the holidays will be much in demand. Avoid the rush and arrange for an early call.

We make miniature, pastel, water colors and enlargements from any picture.

J. I. MUMPER, Photographer
41 Baltimore street, Gettysburg

Send Them a Load of Coal

and make their Christmas as warm and cheerful as yours. A quarter, half or ton of coal won't cost you much and it will be gratefully received by your needy friends.

Send your order to

Col. E. Spangler

100 Carlisle Street.

The Christmas Store Of Furniture

There is nothing that will be so pleasing as a good piece of furniture. Our stock was never in better condition than now, and the prices right.

Bed Room Suits
Parlor Suits
Couches
Davenport
Iron Beds
Bed Springs



many things on show.

er & Co.

MANY CRIMINALS.

By EDITH V. ROSS.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

One day Jaharia, a little maiden of Siam, while walking in a public garden passed a dark eyed youth. Their eyes met, and the flame of love was kindled in the maiden's breast. She was then only fifteen, but the image of the young man remained photographed indelibly upon her brain.

The time soon came when she should be married. But, though she was pretty and attractive, no suitor appeared for her hand. The truth is that she gave none of the young men any encouragement. One day her father, who was a mathematician, so absorbed in his figures that he took little note of anything else, said to her:

"Jaharia, how old are you?"
"Nineteen."
"What! Nineteen and not married! What does it mean?"
"There are no suitors," said the girl.
"No suitors! Surely you are coming."

"I am your daughter, and you see me through a father's eyes."

"I wonder if that is so. Perhaps it is. At any rate, you must have a husband. I will attend to the matter tomorrow."

Now, this is what the old man meant by "attending to the matter." In Siam every woman who has reached a certain age without securing a husband may, if she choose, be registered as one of the younger daughters of the king. This places her under the king's protection and compels him to find a husband for her. These husbands, however, are all lawbreakers. They are not sent to prison or fined or executed, but are condemned to marry one of the king's adopted younger daughters. The condemned men are allowed to make their own selection, but with certain limitations. Those whose offenses are light are permitted to choose from among the better grade of women, the most attractive in physical appearance and amiability, while the grave offenders must marry the ugliest and worst tempered.

So it was that the poor girl cherishing in her memory the youth she had seen in the park, with plenty of young fellows anxious to marry her, was to be given to a malefactor. It was her misfortune to have a father who, if far penetrating in the problem of mathematics, on ordinary matters was inordinately stupid.

The registry had scarcely been made when a young man who had borne an excellent character—a student in the university—was caught pilfering. Everybody was astonished. He was tried, but the judge, considering that it was his first offense, gave him a fatherly admonition and let him off. To the surprise of every one, two hours after his discharge he was again arrested for a similar offense. This time the judge condemned him to marry one of the king's daughters.

Within a few days there was another case of a young man of good reputation becoming a lawbreaker. This case was the more remarkable because he was of noble family. On account of his rank he would not have been prosecuted had he not repeated his offense a number of times. He, too, at last was convicted of crime. One morning when the judge went to court he saw in the prisoners' dock no less than six young men of the best families—some of them noble—who were to be tried for petty offenses. "There is an epidemic of crime among our youth," said the judge to himself. "I must stamp it out." Thereupon he convicted every one of the lawbreakers of an offense of the highest grade and sentenced each to marry one of the ugliest and most irascible of the king's daughters.

Nevertheless the epidemic spread. Young men of every grade were caught openly committing offenses, and all were convicted without mercy. Finally one morning when the judge took his seat on the bench he was astonished to see in the prisoners' dock the son of the prime minister. The young man, whose name was Karkalo, pleaded guilty to stealing the purse of the minister of finance.

The judge, not daring to sentence so high a personage, was about to discharge the young man, but the latter said that he would prefer to suffer as a lawbreaker and should be obliged if the judge would give him an opportunity to expiate his offense, whereupon he was sentenced as one of the better grade of malefactors.

On the day when the criminals were brought forth to select their wives all these better class young men were among the number. Among the women to be chosen was Jaharia. Twelve of the young men of birth were obliged to select wives from among the homely and vicious. They were all in despair. Little Jaharia stood mute, with downcast eyes, equally despondent. Presently an attendant told her that she had been chosen and led her to the man who had chosen her. When she stood face to face with him she looked up.

It seemed to her that the people, the walls, the furniture, were swimming about her, all tinged with the colors of the rainbow, while an ecstatic happiness welled up in her heart. She saw the young man she had several years before met in the public garden. "I have demeaned myself," he said, "to gain you for my wife. I never dreamed to see you after the first time till I learned that a certain lovely girl had become a king's daughter and found that she was the one I had so long dreamed of."

He was the king's son and secured a pardon for the others.

HOW SHE CURED JOHN.

John Henry took in every show,
But left his wife behind
To keep the sidewalk clear of snow
And all the chickens mind.

As if this wasn't mean enough,
He'd get soured at the show,
And every cent she saved for hats
He'd go and for bear blow.

But every rooster has his day.
At least John found it so.
To prove it I will tell you now
Why John cut out the show.

His wife just took his fine prize hens
And painted their legs green.
She monkeyed with his roosters' tails
Until they looked real mean.

So when they got down to the show,
Where John had gone ahead,
Fanciers sized them up and laughed,
And the big, swell judge said:

"Throw these old mutts into the street!
Where is the fatter mean
Who spliced up these cull rooster tails
And painted these hens green?"

Now, John couldn't fully understand—
As usual, he was full—
So when they chuckled his show birds out
He charged like a mad bull.

He knocked that judge clear through a
sash.
He sent those show coops flying, smash!
He fired roosters through the air
Till they squawked "Murder!" every-
where.

John sobered in the jug awhile,
Then paid his big fine, with a smile.
"Now," said he to his faithful wife,
"That settles booze and shows for life."

"You served them right!" she sweetly
said.
"Such hypocrites should be killed dead."
She piled his plate with prize bird fry
And at the teapot winked her eye.
C. M. BARNITZ.

KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS

Q. I heard a speaker say that Columbus used a turkey egg when he made an egg stand on end to prove his theory. Now, you are an authority on eggs. What is your opinion of this? How did he make that egg stand on end, anyhow? A. Your egotistical friend is too previous. Columbus didn't discover turkey till he crossed the big pond in 1492. Perhaps he put a little pile of salt on the tablecloth and stood the egg in that. Try it.

Q. How much wheat should I mix in my pigeon ration? Is three parts to one of corn right? Which is better—red or white? A. Don't use more than one-fourth wheat. Your birds will get diarrhea on three parts. White wheat isn't safe. It kills.

Q. Has the standard of perfection been much changed by the association? A. The new standard, the criterion for pure bred fowls, will be little different from the old except in the illustrations.

Q. My big Barred Rock has a badly swollen foot. Please tell me the ailment and what to do. A. Your bird has bumblefoot. Wash his foot, cut deeply into the ball, empty the abscess and apply pure carbolic acid, bandage and place fowl on straw. Apply often as necessary and if swelling remains after healing paint with iodine.

Q. I have a turkey here with sort of puffs on its face and swollen eyes. Should I lance these swellings? A. The turkey has a bad cold. Dip a feather in coal oil and clean mucus from roof of mouth, then press swellings gently, and their contents will run out the nostrils. Dissolve an ounce of boracic acid and a dram of zinc sulphate in a pint of warm water and spray eyes and nostrils. Keep this up till bird is cured. Feed by hand, if necessary, and keep bird dry. Give him two grains quinine two nights in succession.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Some good housewives who object to picking ducks while in Philadelphia should visit the great markets where quacks are picked while you wait. Zip, and the duck's in full dress, but of course it doesn't look so nice as mother's, we must confess.

One of our poultry journals is preaching of "bringing the farmers within the folds of real poultrydom." Really, if the farmers would put as much filler into their butter as some of these poultry editors run into their paper they would be sent to jail.

Everybody is knocking at the express companies. When the government controls the express business and the people control the government we will be treated decently. But, say, when will that millennial day come?

A cloud the color of yellow ocher struck a sixty foot poultry house in Vineland, N. J., carried it fifty-nine feet and carefully set it down without breaking a bone. This was a harmless yellow peril. When a dark cloud hits a henroost there's something doing.

At the American Poultry association in August a member was expelled for cheating at shows. Well, well, well! Only one of them! That's a funny way to cull.

Have you ever noticed how active hens get when the windows are opened after some foolish person has kept them in a tight, stuffy house? As fresh air gives a pretty girl red cheeks, so it also gives a pretty hen a red head.

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!" "Why, pray?" "Because there are still fool fossils round who say, 'Does the chicken business pay?'"

"Oh, you turkey!" is often followed by "Oh, you doctor!" when he hands in his bill for removing that incubus after you have stuffed. But, really, doctors are awful handy, dandy fellows, after all.

Here's to the man who doctors me
And makes my epizootic flee!
Here's to the man who often took
Away that awful bilious look!
Here's to his health! Come, brother,
drink
To him who saved you from the brink.
But, say, you better run and pay
Doc's bill before Thanksgiving day.

L. M. Barnitz.

KEEP
IN
MIND

THAT A MAN'S PICTURE

is just as much appreciated by his family as his wife's or daughter's pictures would be.

At Christmas time there isn't a better way of solving the Gift Making Problem for a busy man than to have him sit for a dozen pictures at this studio.

TIPTON,

The Gettysburg Photographer, 20 and 22 Chambersburg St

CHRISTMAS

Will soon be here, when the world lays aside its cares and brings forth its smiles and joyous greetings. Why not combine usefulness with your Christmas generosity? There is nothing more useful, appropriate or acceptable as a present than

...FOOTWEAR...

Shoes, slippers, and rubbers for men and all members of the family. Tam O'Shanters and Toques for the children.

C. B. Kitzmiller.

"Our Prices Never Empty Your Purse"

A GOOD BOOK

will be appreciated especially if it is one of those interesting ones we sell.

FINE WRITING PAPER

notably Eaton Hurlburt's hot pressed Vellum, will impress the recipient with your good taste.

A FOUNTAIN PEN

that will write easily without dropping ink or leaking is the only kind to give—you can get one here.

FANCY CALENDARS

are greatly prized. Our line includes many novelties and starts at 10 cents.

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9 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

Are You in Doubt

About the Present

to Give?

A year's subscription to

The Gettysburg Times

will be a weekly reminder of your thoughtfulness. Most everyone gets it now, but they won't object to having a year's subscription paid.

Meet your Friends at the
HOTEL WABASH

Above Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.
BEN. F. KINDIG, Jr.

For a Useful

Christmas Present

Call at the

The Gettysburg Supply House

J. G. SLONAKER, Prop.

J. R. ALBIN, Mgr.

A NEW YEAR CONTEST

By ADELAIDE RUTH HILL.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"The New Year day" of old New York—and it was then a great function with the Dutch men and Dutch women of that town—was at hand. It was in a transition state. The simple visits of the inhabitants, where they made few calls and spent plenty of time drinking schnapps at each call, were passing out with the growth of the place, and already some of the fashionable young men were beginning to boast of the number of visits they would make.

Miss Kate Van Gaasback was then the belle of the town, and two of the city "blooms," Derrick Schermerhorn and Beekman Van Corlaer, were aspirants for her hand. A few evenings before the 1st of January they happened to meet in Miss Van Gaasback's parlor, each hoping for a favorable answer to his suit.

"I desire," said the lady, "for a husband one who will join with me in a successful society career. You two each take a notebook with you when you call on New Year's day and have every lady you call upon enter her name in it. Begin calling at 10 o'clock in the morning, ending your rounds here at 5 in the evening. He who can show the largest number of signatures shall have preference over the other."

Now, it was not that the lady had no preference. She had a very strong preference for Derrick Schermerhorn. But at times a woman moves like a crab, backward—that is, when she is expected to go forward she proceeds in the opposite direction. This, however, will be recognized at the end of the story. At 10 o'clock on New Year's morning the two suitors, dressed in the height of the then fashion and each with a big bouquet in his buttonhole, started to make the rounds of their lady friends. Derrick, who from the fact that his father was a rich brewer was popular, had been able to make the larger list. Beekman realized this and had great fears that his own list would be exhausted before the limit of time had elapsed. However, he could do only what he could and accept defeat, if it came, like a man.

The first call Derrick made was on Miss Van Horn. After a few remarks he was bowing himself out when the lady reminded him that it was not complimentary that he should hurry and he must have some refreshment. He waited half an hour for the refreshment to be served, then, after partaking of it, got away as soon as possible. At his second call the lady insisted on reading to him from her favorite book, and he found it impossible to leave her under three-quarters of an hour. Even then she reproached him. The third call was made with a similar delay. After this came a number of visits which were completed with dispatch. And so passed the day. About one in three of those he called on delayed him.

Now, it happened that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the two suitors met at the house of Vanderpool Ten Eyck, a manufacturer of calico, in King street. There were a number of girls in the party, and they had heard that a contest was on between the young men as to who would make the most calls. A bet surrounded each of the contestants, testing him to reveal his score. Both refused. Then one of the girls snatched Beekman's notebook from his pocket and ran away with it. Having examined it, she sang out:

"Thirty-two calls!" This was sad news to Derrick, who knew that he had made only twenty-eight. It was half past 4, and even if Beekman made no more visits Derrick must make five more to beat him. He started to go, but the mischievous girls locked the front door. But a rear door was open, and he plunged through it, followed closely by his opponent. This door led through a passageway uniting the dwelling with the print works. The two men rushed through this passageway and found themselves moving on a raised platform on either side of which their upper edges rising some twelve inches above it, were dye vats. A brilliant idea occurred to Derrick. Lessening his pace, he permitted Beekman to overtake him and gave him a push. Beekman's heels caught against the projection of a dye vat, and he fell into it, catching with his hands either side of the vat. Then he pulled himself out, dripping with a beautiful yellow dye.

Derrick shot out of a door at the other end of the building at the same time that the pursuing girls entered the dye house. A merry shout of laughter sounded to poor Beekman like a funeral knell. At any rate, he knew he had lost the race and the prize. He stood surveying himself, scraping the thick dyestuff off one hand with the other, and vice versa, till Mrs. Ten Eyck took pity on him and led him away to a place where he could get off his clothes and put on a suit of her son's.

Derrick Schermerhorn got in five more visits and mounted the stoop of the Van Gaasback dwelling as the clock struck 5.

"I've won!" he cried.

"How many?" asked Kate, with quick breath.

"Twenty-nine."

"Do you know how many Mr. Van Corlaer has made?"

"Twenty-eight at half past 4, but he won't make any more."

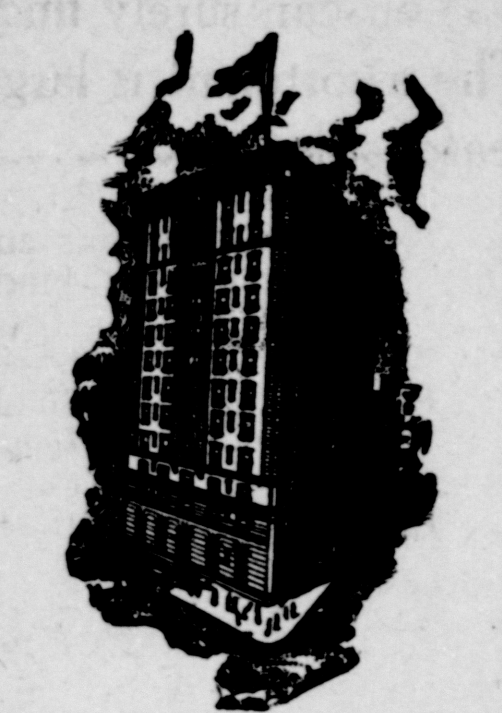
"Why?"

"I pushed him into a dye vat."

There was a double cause for her laughter. She had pledged all her girl friends to delay Derrick, who, after all, had won the victory she wished him to win.

HOTEL Cumberland NEW YORK

S. W. Cor. Broadway at 54th
Near 50th Street Subway Station
53d Street Elevated. Only New York Hotel with window screens.



Ideal Location. Near Depots, Shops and Central Park.
New Modern and Absolutely fireproof.
Strictly First Class. Prices Reasonable.
\$2.50 with bath and up.
10 Minutes Walk to 20 Theatres.
Send for Booklet.
HARRY P. STIMSON, formerly with Hotel Imperial.
R. J. BINGHAM, formerly with Hotel Woodward.

KEELEY CURE

The cure that has been continuously successful for more than 30 years is worth investigating. For the drug or drink habit. Write for particulars. Only Keeley Institute in Eastern Penna., 812 N. Broad St., Phila.

Election Notice

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of Bendersville, National Bank at Bendersville, Pa., that the annual meeting of said stockholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house in Bendersville, Adams Co., Pa., on Tuesday, January 11, 1910, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

I. C. BUCHER, Cashier.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 31, 1909.
LEAVE HAGERSTOWN, Md., DAILY
1:45 a. m.—For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Pula Ki, Bristol, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Norton and Welch Pullman sleeper Philadelphia, Welch and Gary. Connects at Roanoke for Winston and Charlotte, N.C. Dining Car.
7:42 a. m.—For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Bristol and intermediate stations. Pullman sleeper New York, to Bristol, Tenn.—Connects at Roanoke for Bluefield, Pocahontas, Columbus, Cincinnati and the West. Pullman sleeper, Dining Car.
5:55 p. m.—For Luray, Shenandoah, and intermediate stations.

If you are thinking of taking a trip YOU want quotations, cheapest fares, reliable and correct information, as to routes, train schedules, the most comfortable and quickest way. Write and the information is yours for the asking with one of our complete Map Folders. W. B. BEYER, S. E. BRADY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Trav. Pass. Agt., Roanoke, Virginia.

Are You Baking?

Extract of Vanilla made from the pure long vanilla bean. Every drop guaranteed. Full 3-ounce bottle, 25c. The kind usually sold at 15c an ounce.

H. G. Landau

...Druggist...

Opp. Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg St.
Bargains in stoves and ranges etc, new and second hand. C. A. Sprengle, 142 Carlisle street. Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—20 shares of capital stock of the Gettysburg National Bank. Apply to Chas. S. Duncan, atty.

House for sale—9 rooms, York street on first block from Centre Square. All modern improvements. Apply Times office.

WANTED—Several intelligent families having one or more daughter above the age of 14 years to work in a factory, both men and girls can work in the factory. Steady employment, good wages and can furnish good houses at a reasonable rent. Inquire for particulars at The Times office.

Useful ...Christmas Gifts...

Pocket Knives
Table Cutlery
Carving Sets
Safety Razors
Razor Straps
Revolvers
Rifles
Guns
Stoves
Oil Heaters
Sleds
Trunks
Clothes Wringers
Harness
Horse Blankets

S. G. Bigham's HARDWARE STORE

Biglerville, Pa.
Both 'phones Opposite railway station

Closing Out Sale

Intending to go out of business between now and April 1st., We will sell our entire stock consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Linoleums, Hardware, Paints, etc., at and below cost. Buyers can secure bargains.

Skelly & Warner

Our Christmas Display of

Smokers Articles and Candies will interest you. We can supply anything the most particular smoker will want. Our line of tobaccos is complete. There are pipes of every description and all qualities of cigars.

We also carry **Headleys and Lowneys** candies in small and the larger packages. Fresh every week.

MARKLEY'S CIGAR STORE AND POOL PARLOR

Cor. Washington & Chambersburg Sts.

Finest Line of Pipes and Cigars that have ever been carried in Gettysburg

is what I have to offer the Christmas trade this year. There are wooden pipes from FIVE CENTS to Briar pipes at FIVE DOLLARS. Some of them will be a revelation to old pipe smokers. The meershaums are from four to Ten Dollars. Cigar holders from five cents to a dollar fifty.

The cigars are in attractive Holiday boxes of twenty-five and fifty sizes that are not only fancy looking but they contain the best tobacco that can be bought.

The most exacting smoker can be satisfied at

The Monarch Cigar Store and Pool Parlors

W. H. Kalbfleisch, Prop.

52 Chambersburg street.

Buy Your Xmas Fruits and Nuts from U. Ambrogia Fruit Co. Our line for this Xmas exceeds all other years

California Oranges
Florida Oranges
Tangerines
Grapefruit
Malaga Grapes
Bananas
English Walnuts
Pecans
Almonds (paper shell)
Butternuts
Hazelnuts

Confections
Lemons

Pure Italian Olive Oil

No. 6 Baltimore Street.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

XVII.—Marketing Live Stock.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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THE business of the live stock farmer is only partly done when he has successfully prepared his stuff for market. This is especially true of the man who is raising pure breeds. With him the difference between failure and success depends upon his skill in interesting buyers in his stock. The best plan for the man who is just learning the business is to start in on a small scale, buying only one or two females at first. The young stuff for the first year can be most profitably sold to farmers. There is always a good de-

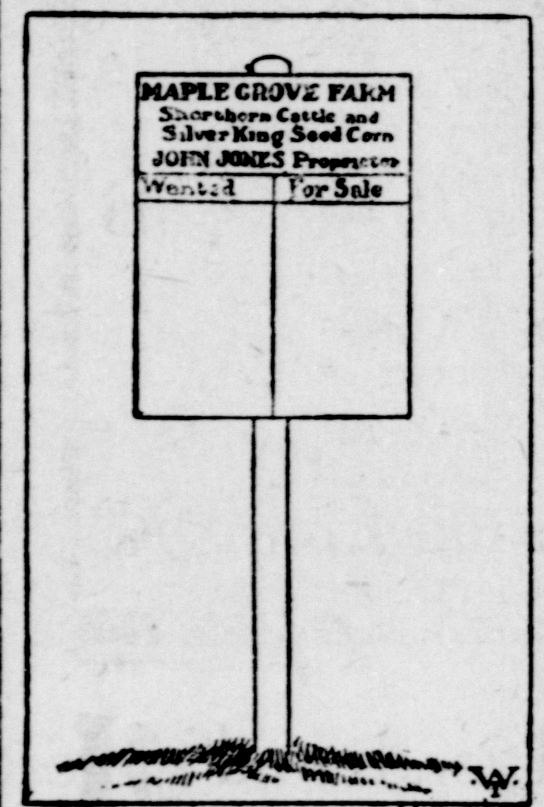


FIG. XXXII.—AN ATTRACTIVE SIGNBOARD. mand, especially for male stock. If the stuff is growthy and of fair quality it will bring prices considerably in advance of the ordinary market.

Advertising. One of the best ways to reach the farmer trade is to advertise in the country newspapers. These reach the bulk of the farmers in their territory, especially the progressive ones, and will bring your stuff to their attention in a way that nothing else will do. Do not confine your advertising entirely to the want ad. page. When you have stuff to sell get rid of it quickly by attractively got up ads. Merchants have found newspaper advertising a necessary part of their business. It is just as necessary to the farmer who has stuff to sell. How should the public know that the farmer has something to sell if he keeps the fact a secret?

A large number of the people who are interested in your stock will drive over to see it. Have the stock that is for sale divided up into small bunches of uniform size, as they show off better in this way.

As a general rule, it is best to show the smallest ones first and the larger ones later, working the prospective buyer up to a climax, as it were. If you have the sire at hand and in good condition it will be a help in making sales. Never misrepresent your stuff, but do not hesitate to point out all the good points that the animals possess. It will be advantageous in establishing a permanent trade to guarantee the animals to be as represented, the males to be breeders and the females to be safe with young if sold that way. You will occasionally get an animal back, it is true, but the loss on a few such animals will be more than made up by the increased confidence people will have in you.

For answering such inquiries as come by mail letter heads and return envelopes are a great advantage. Printed stationery gives a businesslike air to a letter and makes the inquirer think he is dealing with a business man. A cut of some of your best animals adds to the attractiveness of the letter head. Such a cut can be made from a good photograph for not more than \$1.50. It is best to have the printer order it for you, as he will know the style that will go best with the paper you are using. If one of the boys or girls has a kodak a print of one or two of your best animals inclosed with replies will give the prospective buyer a better idea of what you have to offer than any description would. Be honest in your descriptions and do not hesitate to state the animal's faults fully.

Selling to Breeders.

As your home trade grows and you gradually work into a higher grade of stock you will begin to want higher prices. To get them you must sell to breeders. To reach these in large numbers advertising in one or more of the agricultural papers that circulate in your territory is necessary. A simple card will bring many replies. When you have something special to offer a large ad. will prove profitable.

Of course most of the sales made in this way will be by letter, though an occasional man will come to see the stuff. If you live more than a mile from town it will pay to make arrangements with the liveryman to bring out unexpected visitors at your expense. Little things like this help to create a favorable impression. Where there are many inquiries to answer a typewriter

is a great advantage, as letters written in this way are much neater and more businesslike. With a few days' practice one of the boys or girls will be able to write at least as fast as by hand and put out a very neat letter. Rebuilt typewriters of the standard makes are more satisfactory than the cheaper machines. Very good rebuilt machines can be bought at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50.

Stock to be sold to breeders must be in a little better condition than for the farmer trade. It must also be up to the breed standard of weight for age. For shipping breeding stock crates will be necessary. These should be well built of light and strong material. If the animal is to be shipped a long distance a small self feeder at the front of the crate can be filled with feed and directions given to the expressman to provide water occasionally.

Selling on the General Market.

The bulk of the stock grown is, of course, sent to the general market. It is a great advantage in marketing to be able to sell in carload lots, as in this way you can ship the stock yourself and get all there is in it. The time to sell cattle, hogs and sheep depends largely upon the price of feed and the condition of the market. This is something that can only be told by long experience. As a general rule, feeders lose their nerve and sell a little too soon, as is shown by the flood of half fat cattle that comes on to the market at certain seasons of the year. Much of this stuff is bought up by feeders lying near the big markets and the fattening process finished. If these men can afford to do this on high priced land and feed, the farmer can certainly afford to put on a little more finish before selling in the first place.

Cattle that have been fattened on grass should be shut up in the yard at least two days before shipment and fed timothy hay and oats. Cattle that have been having dry feed should have the grain ration changed to oats and the roughage to timothy hay for the twenty-four hours preceding shipment. Do not give more than half a grain ration for the last feed before they are loaded and do not give any salt for a few days before shipment. Do not water heavily for a few hours before loading. Bed the car well with bright straw and do not crowd it too full. Much of the art of getting the cattle on to the market with little shrinkage depends upon quiet handling. If they are to be driven any considerable distance it should be in the cool of the day. They should be loaded as quietly as possible. Where cattle are to be on the road more than twelve hours the racks should be filled with timothy hay.

As soon as the cattle are unloaded at the stockyards they should be watered and then given a feed of good hay, together with some ear corn. Be sure that the trough is full of water before the cattle begin to drink or they will suck themselves full of wind instead of water. Turn the stock over to some reliable commission man to be sold and be at hand yourself to see how it is done and to look after your own interests. You will get better service if you employ the same commission man each year than you will by changing around.

The same general rules for preparation for shipment will apply to sheep and hogs as well as to cattle. If it happens that a load of hogs has to be kept overnight in the yards before being sold be sure to bed them well, as lack of bedding will cause as much shrinkage as lack of feed.

In case you do not have enough stock of your own to ship in carload lots you can often go in with one or more of your neighbors to make up a load. Many of the farmers' co-operative companies make a practice of collecting and shipping hogs for their members. The company receives enough commission to pay for the trouble, and the farmers receive better prices than they otherwise would.



FIG. XXXIII. PART OF THE VEAL CROP.

In many parts of the country a good local market can be obtained, though usually local markets cannot afford to buy high class animals. Selling to local buyers to advantage demands a close study of market conditions.

Selling Horses.

Many farmers make the mistake of marketing their horses too young. It rarely pays to sell a colt before it is trained. A little time spent during the winter in training a horse will add considerably to his market value. This training should begin even before the colt is weaned, as he can be handled more easily at that time. He should be first taught to lead, then to obey the word and rein and later to pull, back and stand without tying. As a finishing touch he should be taught not to fear automobiles or cars. After the colt is two years old he will do enough work to pay for 'keep. It will generally be most profitable to keep him until he is full before selling him. The most draft horse carries the best sell. The increased weight least 25 cents a pound will cover many de'

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

Gifts That Are Thoroughly Appreciated

Are coming more and more to be those that possess not only beauty and good taste, but usefulness as well. Here are a few suggestions along the line of useful gifts, and lots of them have beauty too :

For The Men Folks in a word, everything but ready made clothing; to be more explicit—winter Caps and Hats, woolen and silk Mufflers, Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Ties at 25c. and 50c., (every 50c. tie in a beautiful box); Suspenders, Pocket-Books, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Umbrellas, Suit Cases and Bags, Hosiery, Collar Bags, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Gloves—(Fur, Skin and Wool); Mittens, Shoes, Overgaiters, Rubber Boots, Arctics, Rubbers, Sweaters, (from 50c. to \$5.00); combination sets of Tie, Hose and Handkerchief to match; also combination sets Tie and Hose to match, particularly good gifts for a young man; Fur Collars, Pajamas and Night Robes.

For The Lady Folks Shoes of every description, from the heavy Knockabout Shoe to the fine dress Boots, Sweaters, Kid and Felt Slippers for comfortable house wear; Rubber Shoes and Boots, Overgaiters.

For The Boys and Girls Sweaters, (all colors and all prices, from 50c. to \$1.50); bright colored Skating Caps, High-top Shoes, Leggings, High School Pennants, Gauntlet Gloves Caps with turn downs over the ears, Rubber Shoes, Rubber Boots, Neckties, Mufflers, Mittens.

Buy Early--all goods sold subject to exchange

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"

ECKER'S STORE

"On The Square"

Gettysburg

A TELEPHONE STORY

By CHAUNCEY WARDWELL.
(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

There was a ring at the telephone. I stepped to the instrument and took up the receiver. This is the dialogue that followed:

"Who are you?" asked a voice.
"I'm Charlie Mullins. And you're George Greenwood. I knew your voice the moment you spoke. Great things, these telephones."

"Remarkable. Your voice sounds equally natural."

"I'm in luck, George, at your calling me up. I wanted to speak to you; but, knowing you haven't a phone in your house, I couldn't. Now I've got you I'll tell you what I want."

"Fire away."

"The enemy has got hold of some pointers."

"What enemy?"

"Oh, you know—the galoot we were talking about this afternoon. He is going to try to make a break between me and Nell. I want you as my best friend—and my 'best man.' I hope to head him off."

"You mean Bert Thurston, of course?"

"Certainly."

"Well, what are his points?"

"In the first place, he's got hold of the fact that Flint & Latham are pressing me for a bill of \$500 for clothes."

"Hold on a minute. I'm called away. I'll be back in a second. Hold the wire."

In a few minutes he returned and told me to repeat what I had said. I repeated it, and when I had finished he told me to go on.

"The next thing the scoundrel has got hold of is that I have been engaged three times previous to my engagement to Nell."

"I didn't get that."

"He knows I've been engaged three times before my present engagement."

"How many times?"

"Three—three times—t-h-r-e-e."

"All right. Anything else?"

"He knows I play poker."

"Didn't hear that. Repeat."

"He knows I play poker and sometimes for big stakes."

"What is it you play?"

"Poker."

"Spell it."

"P-o-k-e-r."

"All right. Anything else?"

"Nothing, except the thrashing I gave him."

There was no reply to this, and I asked, "Did you get it?"

"Yes, I got that. You needn't repeat."

I heard a woman's voice ask "What

is it?" in a whisper. The connection was perfect or I would not have heard I got an idea that something was wrong. Any movement about an instrument produces a clicking, and I heard what made me believe there was a struggle for the receiver at the other end.

"Is your sister in the room?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Give her the receiver."

"What is it?" in a woman's voice.

It flashed upon me that all this was a plan to trap me. I had been talking to my enemy, who had been with my fiancée. Doubtless she had asked him to call me up on the phone, and I had given myself away before she had got the receiver.

"Is that you, Mary Greenwood?"

"Yes," hesitatingly.

"I've been telling George that Bert Thurston claims to have a lot of charges against me, all of them groundless, except one, with which to effect a break between me and Nellie Clement."

"That's very mean. What's the charge you admit?"

"Giving Bert a thrashing."

"A what?"

"A thrashing—t-h-r-a-s-h-i-n-g. Do you get it?"

"Yes. What did you thrash him for?"

"Speaking disrespectfully of Nellie. That was before he had been introduced to her and before he began to want her himself."

"You don't mean it?"

"I do."

"But these charges, especially about your being engaged three times before proposing to Nellie Clement, do you deny them?"

"Certainly. I told George that Bert has trumped up all these charges."

"Are you sure?"

"Certainly. George knows what I said to him. George is my second brother and wouldn't misrepresent anything."

And then I heard scraps of sentences through the phone between the two which convinced me that my supposition was correct. The man was Thurston; the girl was Nellie.

"Leave this—and don't let me!"

In a twinkling I had turned defeat into victory. There was only one of the charges that could be substantiated—the tailor's bill. Taking money that I had won the night before at poker, I paid the bill in full on condition of its being receipted on the day it had been due.

Paid For It.
Lawyer (to complaining client)—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine? Client—Yes. Lawyer—Very well. (To clerk) Williams, just add 6s. 8d. to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.—London Tit-Bits.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

DEDICATION OF HOMES

The New Ceremony Introduced Into New Hampshire.

The Home of the President of the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture and Treasurer of the State Grange Selected For First Honors.

[Special Correspondence.]

One of the late events in grange circles in New Hampshire was the first use of the new ceremony for dedicating the rural home, the ritual for which was written and presented to the national grange, or the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, by Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, past lecturer of the national grange, and which was formally adopted by that body at its session last November. The work was performed by a "team" from the eastern New Hampshire Pomona grange, being committed to memory. George R. Drake, secretary of the state grange, acted as director.

The Pomona grange first met in regular session with one of the largest attendances in its twenty-five years' history, as 350 sat down to the sumptuous dinner. The home dedicated, which is named Hill Top Farm, was that of Joseph D. Roberts, president of the state board of agriculture and treasurer of the state grange. It is a farm of 400 acres devoted to dairying and fruit growing and has been in the Roberts family for several generations.

The ceremony was smoothly and impressively rendered, and it was universally commended. Nearly all the officers of the state grange and the head Patrons of the state were present. State Master Herbert O. Hadley gave an able address on "Our Homes."

The universally high praise with which this beautiful home dedication ceremony has been received by the Order everywhere promises its right to live, and a hundred years from now and as long as the grange stands and rural homes are to be built up, beautified and protected in our land of homes it will be a monument to the lifelong devotion and work of Mortimer Whitehead in assisting in building the grange and to his efforts for the higher and brighter life of the farm.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Gertrude Rebecca Stonesifer.
"There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there.
There is no fireside, howsoever defended
But has one vacant chair."

Miss Gertrude, having been sick for about seven weeks, bore her afflictions with submission and was hopeful to the end, making a hard fight with her bright young life against the dread disease. The devoted parents put forth every effort in their power, by securing the best of medical aid, and careful nursing, but—

"She saw a hand they could not see,
That beckoned her away.
She heard a voice they could not hear,
That would not let her stay."

This fact was gradually revealed to her mother, who devoutly committed her child to God, and humbly awaited His will.

On Thursday morning at 2 o'clock she peacefully fell asleep. To her dear mother, loving father, devoted brother and many bosom friends, it seems at first thought hard, for one so young and promising, to be taken in the prime of life; and 'tis true that her sweet life would have proven an untold blessing to loved ones left behind; but we bow our heads in humble submission to Him: for Leaves have their time to fall.

And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own,
Oh death."

"And thou who, o'er thy friend's low bier,
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,
Hope, that a brighter, happier sphere
Shall give her to thy arms again."

"For God hath marked each sorrowing day
And numbered every secret tear,
And Heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all His children suffer here."

"She is not dead, the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ Himself doth rule."

(Written by her nurse, Mrs. A. A. Mayle, at request of family.)

IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of Mildred Bumbaugh who died Dec. 19, 1904.
There was an angel band in Heaven
That was not quite complete,
So God took our darling Mildred
To fill the vacant seat.
By her Aunt and Uncle.

MORE BUILDINGS

State Health Commissioner Dixon has asked for bids for the erection of forty nine cottages and eleven pavilions at the Mont Alto sanatorium in addition to buildings for nurses, children and physicians which are to complete the establishment. They will be opened on January 3.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES

A Woman Finds All Her Energy and Ambition Slipping Away.

Gettysburg women know how the aches and pains that come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headaches, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, all tell of sick kidneys and warn you of the stealthy approach of diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills permanently cure all these diseases. Here's proof of it in a Gettysburg woman's words:

Mrs. John Menchey, 46 Breckenridge St., Gettysburg, Pa., says: "I have always been nervous and in poor health and recently when an attack of kidney trouble came on, I was unable to work. I suffered from severe pains in my back and I also had chills. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I procured a box at the People's drug store. They restored my health and I am now in a better condition than before in a long time. I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit for this improvement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County

To Jos. Grimes:

You are hereby notified that a writ of Sci. Fa. has been published out of said Court sur a tax lien against a property situate in Freedom Township, Adams County, Penna. on the public road leading from Mert's to Rothaupt's Mill, adjoining lands of Samuel Mertz, Henry Crouse, John Favorite and H. L. Baker, assessed in your name, in favor of the Road Supervisors of Freedom Township, and that unless an affidavit of defence be filed within 15 days after the 1st day of January, 1910, judgment may be entered and the property sold.

ELLAS FISSEL,
Sheriff of Adams County

Eat Ziegler's bread

Look for Zinn's ad.

Try Zinn's loose olives.

Look at this List

You can surely find something nice to give. The assortment is large and the price is very reasonable.

Men's Women's and Children's Shoes.
Clothing of all kinds for men and boys

Neckties	Sweaters	Underwear
Slippers	Silk Mufflers	Socks
Suspenders	Handkerchiefs	Gloves
Collars	Cuffs	Shirts
Caps	Rubber Boots	Umbrellas

"Useful For Christmas Gifts"

O. H. LESTZ,

Centre Square
& Carlisle St.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

Store open every evening.

Christmas Goods

R. E. ZINN & BRO.

Full line of candies from 10 to 25c a pound.

Oranges from 15 to 40c a dozen.

English and American Walnuts, Soft Shell Almonds, Butternuts and mixed nuts.

Also a fine lot of Olives in bulk which can be sold at 40c per quart

Don't forget to give us a call. Our prices are right.

Telephone orders receive Prompt Delivery.

CATTLE SALE

at Hotel Bigler, Biglerville, Pa.

On Thursday,
Dec. 23, at 1 p. m.

I will sell a fine lot of fresh cows and close springers.

W. B. HELLER,

Gift Season Will

soon be here, a Gas Lamp

is always useful and accept-

able.

Gettysburg Gas Co.

Couldn't Say Anything.

The boy had been repeatedly warned about running to the neighbors and had even that day made the best of promises before gaining liberty. Yet no sooner was the door safely shut behind him than he had disappeared like magic.

"Why did you go to Gardner's?" demanded his father upon his return. The boy looked steadfastly at the floor. "I am waiting for an answer." Still silence.

"Come," said his father, losing patience; "don't stand like that! Speak up like a man."

"Well," said the boy, raising reluctant eyes, "you've got me right where I can't say anything!"—Exchange.

One who has suffered severely from bee stings calls attention to the fact that the effect of the sting may be greatly lessened if the stinger is scraped off with a knife instead of being pulled out, as the pressure exerted by the fingers tends to force the poison into the wound from a little sac which is situated near its base.

Alfalfa does not do well in a soil which is not properly drained nor where the subsoil is coarse gravel and the roots are likely to encounter small air spaces. It is for these reasons that the legume does especially well on deep, well drained alluvial soils or on the deep volcanic ash deposits which are found so frequently in mountain and Pacific coast states.